THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 94. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Nashville in a Bad Way.

The City Sold for Debt

More Deaths from Trichina.

Remarkable Religious Delusion.

Terrible Murder in Washington

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

MURDER IN WASHINGTON.

Shooting Affair Between Two Well-known Parties—The Wounded Man Lives Only Ten Minutes.

The Washington *Star* of last evening says:—About 4 o'clock this morning a homicide took place on E street, between Tenth and Eleventh, a young man named William Mackey having been shot by George Henault, son of a liquor merchant in that locality. The death of the wounded man followed in about ten minutes after the fatal shot was fired.

From the statements made in reference to the affair, it appears that the deceased, with his brother Samuel, James Dougherty, J. M. Parson, and Christopher McDermott, left the liquor-dealers' ball a short time before the homicide, and were near the alley running alongside of Henault's house, and William Mackey went into the alley, when young Henault came up and asked him what he was doing. Some words passed, and deceased asked Henault where he was going, to which the latter replied "home," when deceased said he "could get away with him" (Henault), and, it is alleged, struck him, knocking the skin from his nose. Henault then drew his pistol—a small Sharp's four-barrelled weapon—and fired (as alleged), when Mackey was coming towards him, and Mackey fell. Officer Aldridge having been attracted by the loud talking from Tenth street, came up just as the shot was fired, and seized Henault, who still clenched the pistol. Officers Duvall, Mardin, Markwood, O'Hare, and others were soon on the spot, and the deceased was carried into the residence of Mr. Henault; and Dr. Walter, who boards in the house, having been awakened by the report of the pistol-shot, was soon at the side of the dying man, but could do nothing for him, and he expired in less than ten minutes after the shot was fired. Officer Aldridge took Henault to the Fifth Precinct Station, and Officer Duvall took the witnesses to the same place, while Officer Mardin remained with the deceased, and after his death took the body to the station-house. As soon as the facts became known a very large number of persons gathered about the station-house, anxious to learn the particulars and to see the corpse. Coroner Potter was soon at the station, and gave directions to have a jury summoned for 11 o'clock this morning.

The deceased was a young man, about twenty-three years of age, and resided at the corner of Fourth and I streets. He was a bricklayer by trade, and this season has been in the employment of Mr. Thomas D. Lewis. He was a member of the Bricklayers' Union, a committee of which have employed Mr. J. W. Plant to take charge of the body, and have called a meeting to-night to make arrangements for the funeral. The accused is about eighteen years old, and has been acting as a clerk for his father. Both parties are well known in the city, and the fatal affair is much regretted.

A CITY AT AUCTION.

The Nashville Water-works Sold for Twenty-five Dollars.

The Nashville *Banner* of the 17th instant, has the following:—

At the last regular term of the United States Circuit Court a number of non-residents obtained judgments against the Mayor and the City Council of Nashville to the amount of about $30,000. To secure the payment of these judgments E. R. Glascock, United States Marshal, levied upon the reservoir, the upper island, and all the property, in fact, held by the city, and on the 3d of last March advertised said property for sale on the 16th day of April.

Mayor Morris forbid the sale, but it nevertheless went on, and the property was bought in principally by R. McP. Smith, attorney for the plaintiffs, who represented the sum of $24,159·94. The water-works sold for twenty-five dollars. The purchase of this property at so trifling a sum is accounted for in this way: Colonel John C. Burch, as attorney for F. Hart, had made a previous levy on the property to secure $30,000, which prevented any other sale from being effected until his client's claims were fully satisfied.

The Ninth ward engine house and lot sold at $500; two lots in Edgefield which cost the city $800 each, at $1; Belleview school property at $10: lot conveyed by M. G. L. Claborne for $4000, at $1; a plat of lots in Hynes' addition, $1: Hume school property, $19,621.

Judge W. F. Cooper, attorney for the corporation, is confident that said sales could be set aside; that no court had the right to sell any property used by the city. At any rate, let the worst come to the worst, the city would have two years in which to redeem the said property. Mayor Morris believes that, should future administrations prove as economical as the present one, the city could be brought out of debt within the next three or four years. All the city wanted was time, and it would come out all right.

TRICHINA.

It Kills Four Persons in Ballard County, Missouri.

Four persons were killed by eating meat in which there was *trichina*, in Ballard county, Mo., last week. The stomach of one of them has been given to experts for examination. The facts of the case are about as follows:—The victims were a German family by the name of Heydaker. It seems a ham was purchased, of which Mr. and Mrs. Heydaker and two of the children ate considerable quantities in a raw state. Soon after Mr. Heydaker was taken sick, and Dr. J. S. Sea was called in. The doctor did not at first discover anything alarming about the symptoms, but the patient grew worse, until Wednesday evening, when he died. In the meantime, Mrs. Heydaker became ill with similar symptoms. Drs. Jewett and Smith were called in for consultation, but none of them were familiar with the symptoms, nor could afford relief. On Friday Mrs. Heydaker died, and on Saturday the two little children who had eaten of the pork died a similar death to that which had taken away the father and mother.

Thus four persons in all were poisoned by the one fatal meal. The two children—a girl and a boy—were aged respectively about seven and two years. One little girl of an intermediate age—probably about five years—who did not eat the meat, had not been taken sick at last accounts.

From all the circumstances attending the deaths, the physicians are of the opinion that they were occasioned by trichina. The pork which it is supposed contained the trichina was raised in Ballard county and cured in the usual manner.

—A good pious Methodist in Parkman, Me., plugged his sap trees recently on Saturday to prevent them from running on Sunday.

RELIGIOUS HALLUCINATION.

A Young Man Cuts off His Foot and Dies.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says:—A most singular case of religious hallucination, resulting fatally, occurred in East Lampeter township on Saturday last. A young man named Jacob Harnish, about 17 years old, residing near Midway, on the Lancaster and Strausburg pike, deliberately cut off his own leg with a hatchet. It appears that for some time past his mind has been deeply exercised on the subject of religion, and he has spent his spare moments in reading the Bible.

On Saturday morning he worked on the farm as usual, and at noon unhitched his team, put the horses in the stable, threw some hay down from the mow, and told another lad to feed the horses. He then went to the woodyard, took off the boot and stocking from his right foot, and, laying it across a log, deliberately cut it off above the ankle by striking it three heavy blows with a sharp hatchet. He then picked up the dissected foot, threw it away, and composedly sat down on the log. His mother, who was not far off, witnessed the operation, but had not the remotest idea of his intention until it was too late to prevent it. His father, who was on the farm, was immediately summoned, and seeing his son bleeding to death, asked him why he committed the act. In reply he said he had done it in obedience to the command of the Saviour, who has said, "If thy hand or thy foot offend thee, cut them off and cast them from thee; it is better for thee to enter into life halt or maimed, rather than having two hands or two feet to be cast into everlasting fire. Surgical aid was procured as soon as possible, chloroform was administered by Drs. D. Musser, Jacob Musser, and Jacob Weaver, and every effort made to save the young man's life, but the fearful loss of blood from the dissevered arteries had been such that he died shortly after the arrival of the surgeons.

While the surgeons were operating the effect of the chloroform passed off, and young Harnish awakening, looked at the mangled limb without showing any signs of pain. He told Dr. Musser before he died that he was sorry for what he had done, though he thought at the time he was doing right. Until the commission of the present act he has never been suspected of any tendency to insanity or monomania. His parents are very intelligent, respectable, and pious people, belonging to the new religious denomination known as New Mennonites. We have not heard in what manner or for what reason deceased supposed his foot to have "offended."

GENERALITIES.

A Laconic Pickpocket.

A gentleman, while riding in Baltimore last week upon the rear platform of a city passenger car, which was somewhat crowded, was relieved in an adroit manner of his portemonnaie, containing a considerable amount of money. All search, which he instituted later in the day, upon discovering his loss, proved unavailing. On Monday the pocketbook, minus the money, but containing the following laconic note, written upon a scrap of dirty brown paper, the whole tied up in a bit of newspaper, with one of the gentleman's cards outside, was placed in his hands by a boy. The lad was closely questioned, but could give no other account of the parcel except that a man whom he had never seen before had given him a quarter to deliver it. Accompanied by the boy the gentleman went in search of the man, but was unable to find him:—

"I send your pocketbook having uzed the lush wich com in good time as i vos broke ded tother stuff ant no good to me and you kan hev it good by me gone to New York. No matter hoo."

The First Woman Ever Placed on Trial in New York for Bigamy.

Catharine Corcorane was arraigned in the General Sessions yesterday on charge of bigamy. John Cantlon, the second husband of Catharine, swears that he was married to the prisoner on the 12th of March, 1869, by the Rev. Father Curran, of St. Andrew's, and that Edward Cantlon and a few others witnessed the ceremony. About two months ago he was informed by Philip Cantlon that one Alfred Gould had been to his house inquiring for his wife, who was the prisoner. When she met Gould she was heard to exclaim:—"Why, Alfred, is this you? I thought you were dead. I have got married. I never thought I should hear of you again." Gould and the prisoner were married in November, 1864, but he was engaged in the United States naval service, and, as a consequence, was away from his wife a considerable time. He says that he always sent her money, which she says she never received, and she adds that she never heard of him for four years. Both husbands, after consultation, agreed to appeal to the courts. The prisoner had an infant in her arms. The District Attorney was not ready to proceed to trial, and the case went over.

BURLINGAME.

The Corpse to go by Boat to Fall River To-Day.

The steamship Silesia, which arrived at Hoboken late yesterday afternoon, brought the remains of the Hon. Anson Burlingame. Owing to the lateness of the hour the coffin was left on board until to-day, when it is to be escorted to the Boston boat. The New York Chamber of Commerce yesterday appointed a Committee of Escort to attend the corpse from the steamer to the Boston boat.

The Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, the Governor's staff, and a committee of citizens from Boston, will accompany the remains to Boston. Messrs. Elliot C. Cowdin, Moses H. Grinnell, and George Opdyke are the Committee of Arrangements on behalf of the Chamber. The Committee of Escort will meet in the Custom House barge office at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and a revenue cutter will take them to Hoboken. There the remains are to be taken on board the cutter and transferred to the steamer Providence, of the Fall River line, there to be taken in charge by General Chamberlain and Major Capello, of Governor Claflin's staff. Cambridge and Chelsea will unite with Boston in doing honors to the remains.

Mr. E. Livermore Burlingame, who came with his father's body, has brought a plaster cast of the great Ambassador's face, taken immediately after death.

The funeral services are to be performed in Mount Auburn Cemetery on Saturday. The body is placed in a leaden coffin, encased in rosewood, which is covered with black velvet, on which is a plate bearing an inscription.

These coffins are again enclosed in a handsome wooden box. Their weight is upwards of half a ton.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 20—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 94¼, and for account 94¼. American securities steady. Bonds of 1862, 88¼; of 1865, old, 87¾; of 1867, 89½; 10-40s, 86. Stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 20¾; Illinois Central, 113¼; Great Western, 27½.

LIVERPOOL, April 20—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 11⅛d.; Orleans, 11⅜ to 11½d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, April 20.—Linseed cakes quiet. Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat; on the spot, 32s.@ 32s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed firm.

PARIS, April 20.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 74f. 60c.

ANTWERP, April 20.—Petroleum opened quiet but steady.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 20—2 P. M.—American securities quiet: United States 5-20s of 1862, 88¼; of 1865, old, 87¾; 1867s, 89½. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, April 20—2 P. M.—Cotton rather more active, and the sales are now estimated at 12,000 bales. Peas, 36s. 6d. Pork firm. Lard quiet but steady at 68s. 6d.

—An Irishman, sent to the Wisconsin State Prison, was asked what trade he preferred to learn. He said that if it was all the same to them he proferred to be a sailor.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Great Spring Freshet.

Discoveries of New Iron Fields

Ohio Legislators at the Capital.

The Supreme Court and Legal Tenders.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Legal-Tender Cases.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—In the Supreme Court of the United States this morning, Mr. Chatfield, of the counsel for the appellants in the cases of Latham and Deming against the United States, declared that the appellants had determined their own appeals in these cases, and, therefore, moved to dismiss them, and filed a notice of withdrawal. There were present Attorney-General Hoar for the United States, and Messrs. Chatfield, McPherson, and Merriman for the appellants. The Hon. Clarkson S. Potter was also in Court by leave, to discuss the legal-tender question if heard. After the motion was made to dismiss, Attorney-General Hoar expressed his opposition to it; but desired, in case the Court concluded to dismiss these appeals, to grant the motion he made last week to rehear Mr. Potter's case—that of Hepburn vs. Griswold—which was still undecided.

He urged that the argument ought to be heard involving so many important interests, and especially in view of the fact that the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution has been ratified. The Legal-tender act of Congress, and the validity of this issue of the public debt, to the full measure of its statutory qualities, could no longer be questioned in the courts.

Justices Miller and Bradley suggested doubts as to the rights of the appellants to withdraw the appeals, and asked for a conference. After a brief conversation among the judges the Chief Justice announced that the court would retire for consultation, which they accordingly did.

They returned in a few minutes, when the Chief Justice said the motion to dismiss the appeal was unanimously concurred in by the Court as the absolute right of the parties, and he at the same time announced that the Court had determined to deny the motion of the Attorney-General for a rehearing in the Hepburn and Griswold case. This is the case in which the Court heretofore decided that the Legal-tender act is invalid as to contracts made before its passage.

The Chief Justice said as the reason why the rehearing was desired was that none of the four judges now on the bench who concurred in the opinion in that case desired to have the case reheard under the rule of the court, without the consent of some one of the judges who concurred in the decision of a case, it could not be reheard.

Justice Bradley said according to the practice to which he had been accustomed, an appeal or writ of error could not be dismissed without the consent of the other party; but in the practice of the Supreme Court was otherwise he had yielded a cheerful concurrence. The refusal to rehear leaves the decision as it was heretefore made in the Hepburn-Griswold case.

In one of these two appeal cases withdrawn, that of O. B. & O. S. Latham *vs.* the United States, the Court of Claims had ruled, as a conclusion of law, that the United States notes offered to and received by the claimants were a legal tender in payment of any debt due the claimant in the premises, whether due under the special contracts set forth in petition or in any other manner whatsoever. The "special contract" above referred to were contracts in which the Secretary of the Treasury in the years 1855 and 1856 agreed on behalf of the United States to pay to the Lathams good and lawful money of the coin of the United States.

As above stated, upon the calling of these cases this morning, the counsel for the appellants, instead of proceeding to argue in support of their appeals, moved to dismiss the same, and the motion was allowed, so that the judgment of the Court of Claims, including the points above stated, remains undisturbed as a valid judgment of the law of the land.

The Ohio Delegation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The members of the Ohio Legislature, with their friends, are comfortably quartered at various hotels, and are creating quite a sensation. At 10 o'clock this morning they proceeded in a body to the White House, accompanied by Senators Sherman and Thurman and Congressmen from Ohio. Arriving at the East Room, they were first introduced to Senators Thurman and Sherman by General Schenck.

The President, with Secretary Cox, made his appearance about half-past 10, when the members of the Legislature were severally introduced by Senator Sherman and General Schenck. After shaking hands with the President they were conducted through the Executive Mansion by General Dent. They then made the tour of the public buildings and were introduced to various members of the Cabinet, winding up with a visit to the Capitol. During the morning they were photographed in groups, by Brady, at his gallery on Pennsylvania avenue.

This evening receptions will be given in their honor by Senator Sherman, General Schenck, and General Sherman. To-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, they will take boat and proceed to Mount Vernon. In the evening, after returning from Mount Vernon, they will be given a grand reception at the Masonic Temple by the Ohio State Association. The members of the Legislature are pronounced a fine-looking body of men, and they are behaving themselves with great dignity and decorum.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Mr. Chandler asked unanimous consent to appoint an evening session for this evening, for the consideration of business from the Committee on Commerce.

Several Senators objected.

John Sherman announced the presence in the city of the members of the Legislature and other officers of the State of Ohio, and moved to extend to them the privilege of the floor to-day. So ordered.

Bills were introduced and referred, as follows:—

By Mr. Fenton, to incorporate the Pacific Submarine Telegraph Company, and to facilitate telegraphic communication between America and Asia.

By Mr. Harris, for the better organization of the United States District Court of Louisiana.

By Mr. Gilbert, authorizing a mail steamship service between the port of Cedar Keys, Florida, and Havana, Cuba.

By Mr. Ramsey, authorizing the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company to connect its line with the Northern Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. Casserly, to create an additional land district in California.

The subject of mail steamship service between San Francisco and Australia was discussed as to whether the consideration of postage or the commercial importance of the enterprise should take precedence in the reference of the bill.

Mr. Casserly gave notice of his intention to move for a joint committee on the subject.

Without action on the subject the Senate, at one o'clock, took up the Northern Pacific Railroad bill.

House.

Mr. Beaman, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Post Office Appropriation bill, and was made the special order for Tuesday next. It appropriates $24,110,093 from the Post Office revenues, and $733,000 out of the Treasury, including the following principal items:—

For inland mail transportation, $18,506,893; for transportation of foreign mails, $450,000; for the payment of postmasters, $5,000,000; for the payment of clerks in post offices, $2,300,000; for the pay of letter carriers, $1,000,000; for postage stamps and envelopes, $925,000; for mail bags and mail bag catchers, $140,000: for advertising, with proviso that the Washington papers shall not be paid for advertising mail routes, except in Virginia and Maryland, $40,000.

For miscellaneous payments," including foreign balances, $850,000; for steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, $500,000; for steamship service between the United States and Brazil, $150,000; for steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, $75,000.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) called attention to several changes of votes yesterday on the apportionment bill. He thought the practice a very dangerous one, and he suggested that the subject should be referred to the Committee on Rules. So ordered.

Mr. Wilkinson introduced a bill for the improvement of the water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sargent offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Coinage to inquire into the expediency of directing the mints of the United States to make and issue a new silver coin of the current value of twenty cents. Adopted.

Mr. Willard, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions reported a bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812. Recommitted.

Mr. Stevens presented the petition of forty-seven employes of the Navy Department, praying that their salaries may not be taxed when other incomes are exempt.

Mr. Maynard introduced a bill for the better establishment of certain claims. Referred.

Mr. Paine introduced a bill to reduce the duties on imports. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. It provides that from and after the 30th of June, 1870, there shall be a reduction of ten per cent. on all duties imposed by laws then in force upon goods wares, and merchandise imported from foreign countries into the United States, except spirituous, malt and vinous liquors and their compounds, and tobacco, snuff and cigars.

The House then proceeded to vote on the resolution to admit J. H. Sypher to a seat as Representative from the First Congressional District of Louisiana.

At the close of the roll call there was a majority of three against the resolution, but one Republican member changed his vote, and three or four others, who had not voted in the affirmative, among them Mr. Farnsworth, who said that he had not examined the report, but that he was willing to follow the recommendation of the committee.

The Speaker reminded Mr. Farnsworth that as an old member of the House he must be aware that his remarks were out of order.

Mr. Farnsworth—It is not out of order to vote aye.

The Speaker—It is out of order to state the reason of a vote.

The vote was then announced—yeas, 78; nays, 73.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) moved to reconsider the vote, but as he had not voted with the majority it was not in order for him to make that motion.

Mr. Stevenson moved to reconsider and lay it on the table, but as Mr. Brooks demanded the yeas and nays Mr. Sevenson withdrew his motion.

The Speaker called upon Mr. Sypher to come forward and take the oath.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) objected to Sypher being sworn in, on the ground that he was not a resident of Louisiana, but of Pennsylvania.

The Speaker—The action of the House precludes all further objection.

Mr. Brooks—I also object on the ground that a bargain has been made with Mr. Sypher by the iron interests of Pennsylvania to have his vote on that side.

The Speaker.—If the gentleman is present in the hall he is entitled to be sworn in.

Mr. Cox.—I rise to a question of privilege. I hold in my hand a protest that is being signed by members on this side of the House against the admission of Mr. Sypher, and I ask to have it read.

Mr. Stevenson.—I object; the gentlemen have given their protest and their vote.

The Speaker.—The adoption of the resolution by the House precludes all further action, except a motion to reconsider.

Mr. Cox.—I humbly submit that in matters of an extraordinary nature it is the custom in parliamentary bodies to allow a protest to be entered.

Mr. Stevenson.—At the proper time I shall not object.

The Speaker—A protest to go on the journal may be entered at any time a week hence as well as now if there be no objection. If there be an objection it cannot be entered.

Mr. Cox—Then I will withdraw it for the present and have it signed.

Mr. Jones (Ky.), in order to gain time to have the protest signed, moved the House adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays. The House refused to adjourn—45 to 102.

Mr. Moore (Ill.) moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Stevenson moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The motion to reconsider was not laid on the table—yeas 79, nays 83—and the question recurred on reconsidering the vote.

The Senate substitute for the Georgia bill was received at this time, and Mr. Butler (Mass.) moved to refer it to the Reconstruction Committee, but Mr. Bingham (Ohio) objected, and it went to the Speaker's table.

FROM THE STATE.

Iron at Bedford.

BEDFORD, April 20.—General George B. McClellan and a number of leading iron manufacturers arrived at this place yesterday for the purpose of examining the recent discoveries of vast iron deposits in this vicinity. The location of extensive iron manufactories is in contemplation. The General and his party will spend several days in the county.

The Freshet on the Lehigh.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON, April 20.—Ten days at most will put the canals in this section in order. The guard bank at this place is not injured further than was yesterday reported. The water is still very high, but is steadily falling.

The Miners' Strike and the Freshet.

MAUCH CHUNK, April 20.—It is reported here that the miners at Audenried have struck, demanding $3, while the operators offer but $2·50.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 20.—The rise in the river on Monday night carried away about 4,000,000 feet of logs from the dam at Tobeyhanna, a station on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad. A bridge was also damaged, so that trains were badly delayed. Travel on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad is interrupted by land slides. The Monday evening passenger train from New York was delayed seven hours. The Susquehanna is now falling slowly.

The miners at Plymouth still refuse to load the Reading Railroad cars.

FROM NEW YORK.

Suicide at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, April 20.—George Mulliner, a citizen of Fairport, in this county, committed suicide last night at the Clinton House, in this city, by taking laudanum. He was suffering from nervous trouble, which brought on temporary aberration of the mind.

The Freshet in Albany.

ALBANY, April 20.—The freshet here is increasing and the water this morning covers Broadway, from Hudson to South Ferry streets. Hundreds of basements and cellars are flooded and the entire lumber district is inundated. The water on the dock is from 7 to 10 feet deep, and great difficulty is experienced by steamers in effecting landings. A bridge erected for the purpose was carried away by the steady rising of the water. The flats above the city are all flooded and also those below the city. No heavy losses have yet been reported.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Cotton firmer, with sales of 1000 bales middling upland at 23¾c., and held higher. Flour—State and Western firmer, with a fair demand; Southern is without decided change. Wheat a shade firmer but very quiet; No. 2 Chicago, $1·38@1·40; winter red Western, $1·22@1·25; white State, $1·75 for extra choice. Corn less active but without decided change; new mixed Western, $1·14 @1·15. Oats firm; State, 70c.; Western, 62c. in store. Beef quiet. Pork steady; mess, 27·62½; prime, $20·50@21. Lard quiet; steam, 15½@15¾c. Whisky firmer at $1·08.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Woman Suffrage Defeated in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, April 20.—The House, after a lengthy debate, rejected, by a vote of 135 to 68, the proposed amendment to the Constitution enabling women to vote and hold office.

The Rise in the Merrimac.

LOWELL, April 20.—The Merrimac river is higher than at any time since 1852. Otis Allen's drive of logs has broken away and the booms and much lumber will be lost. There is backwater in most of the mills.

Freshet in Maine.

SACO, April 20.—The greatest freshet since 1843 now prevails here, and the river is probably higher now than it was then. Four bridges and several of the principal streets are impassable. A large number of houses have been vacated, the occupants leaving in boats. The water power machine ship is shut down, and only part of the Laconia corporation can run. Hobson has forty acres of logs held by one boom, which thus far holds. If it breaks nothing can save the bridges, saw-mills, and many houses along the river. The storm still continues and the river is rising.

Serious Accident.

CONCORD, April 20.—A freight conductor named Shipley, on the Boston and Nashua Railroad, was severely, and it is feared fatally, injured to-day by stepping into an opening in the bridge at Lowell, while arranging his train.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The District Attorneyship—To-day's Proceedings—Continuation of the Argument on the Motion for a Re-examination of the Figures.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Allison, Ludlow, Peirce, and Paxson.

The turn that this case took yesterday by the disavowal on the part of Mr. Gibbons of any answer to Mr. Sheppard's petitions, left the matter to be discussed upon those petitions alone, and to this counsel addressed themselves to-day.

Mr. McMurtrie, on behalf of Mr. Gibbons, proceeded to reply to Mr. Hagert. He said the two questions of this case were whether the judgment of this court given in October last was final, and if so, whether there was any power in this court to redress an error or grievance committed in that judgment. The first point he thought he would prove affirmatively, and the latter negatively.

It was matter of regret that the records of our court had fallen into such a loose state as at present existed, and as was exhibited yesterday. Here the record showed that a final judgment was given by this court in October last, and there was not a single entry in the records to show that any step whatever had been taken in it since then. In fact, counsel had a right to suppose that an actual crime had been committed by somebody in falsifying the record, which was only corrected by the recollection of the judges themselves and counsel in the case. Having cited numerous authorities to prove the finality of the judgment, and the impotence of the court to interfere with it afterwards, Mr. McMurtrie then said that by taking out a writ of *certiorari* before presenting the petition for a rehearing, Mr. Sheppard had waived his right to call upon the court to correct their mistakes.

The petition purported to ask only for the correction of simple, plain, palpable slips upon the face of the judgment, but in truth the object was a rehearing of the cause. The first petition gave as the result of a most thorough examination of the record that Mr. Sheppard's majority was 44 votes; a month later it was said in another petition to be 19, and before the ink was dry upon it two more were discovered and tacked on at the end of the petition, and after the jurat; and in order to discover the truth of these conflicting calculations the whole case would have to be gone into again. And Mr. Sheppard, in effect, went further: he asked the Court to review and to reverse the principles upon which they at first decided, and this the Court surely would not do. Then what was at issue in the case? Nothing whatever except the matter contained in the petition. And of which petition was there anything at issue? for the second appears to abandon the first. The petitions asked the Court to reverse that which it took a year to do, and certainly the person who asked such a thing should be required to point out with particularity that which was called error. Otherwise the whole case would have to be reopened, and this six months after the judgment, with the Judge who pronounced it no longer a member of the Court, and his place filled by one who knows nothing of the case, and never read a word of the evidence. As Mr. Sheppard's last petition claimed a majority of 17, if these could be upset, no doubt the judgment would not be disturbed. As to the 36 naturalized votes which were counted by Judge Brewster for Mayor Fox and not for the other respondents, in face of the fact that they had been counted in one case and not counted in six, how could it be said that the failure to count was a mistake?

After final judgment in this court the gentleman who asked the Court to reverse it had, upon the clearest, best established rules, waived his right to have this question investigated by taking out his writ of certiorari, and after this, without withdrawing his certiorari, he appeared before the Court making this singular demand.

But upon that demand, an examination of the evidence and principles of law upon which the Court decided in October would show that those nineteen errors fell to the ground and left the judgment as it was before.

Mr. Mann followed for Mr. Gibbons, saying that he thought this case susceptible of as clear and fair solution as any case ever before the Court. He doubted not that a just and right result could be obtained under this evidence by the application of true and just principles. That the principles enunciated by the Court were right, no one who looked at them properly could for a moment question.

Looking at the opinion as read by Judge Brewster, though the principles of law were undoubtedly correct, yet the arithmetic was a matter about which there had arisen doubts and questions, which were honestly meant. When the Court undertook to purge a particular poll and to state those votes which were to be thrown out, perhaps none of the figures used in those statements were critically correct. Almost the only thing before the Court was the petition.

Taking up the petition and the errors therein specified, Mr. Mann proceeded to explain from the evidence the method by which Judge Brewster arrived at his results, according to the rules of computation furnished by the respondent's counsel, and the same that had been used in these cases for years, as he maintained.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, April 20, 1870.

There is no material change in the main features of the money market. The supply of funds is large and quite in excess of wants, tending to precipitate a decline in the rates both for call and time loans. The outflow of currency from the city is quite trifling for the middle of spring, and it is difficult to account for the fact that the farmers, with the low prices obtained for their last year's crops, and with a large proportion yet unmarketed, are able to prosecute their spring business without producing even a ripple on the current of the money market.

Call loans are dull and quite easy at 5 to 6 per cent., chiefly the former, and discounts are equally quiet at 6 to 7 per cent., the bulk of the transactions being at 6½.

The gold market opened dull and rather weak, with sales at 113¼, but advancing before noon up to 113½.

In Government bonds the transactions are quite light and prices weak, in sympathy with gold.

At the Stock Board there was a revival of activity, and prices were stronger. In State securities there were sales of the war loan at 102½. City sixes were quite steady, with sales of the new issues at 102¾. Lehigh Gold Loan advanced, selling at 92½.

There was a brisk demand for Reading Railroad, with large sales at 49½@49¾; Pennsylvania Railroad was rather weak, opening at 58¼ and selling down to 58¼; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 55¾; and Catawissa preferred at 37¾.

In Canal shares the chief attraction was Lehigh, which advanced 1½; sales up to 33¾. Among the miscellaneous stocks the only sale was in Manufacturers' Bank at 30½.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¼@112¾; do., 1864, 110¾@111¼; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; do., July, 1865, 109¾@110¼; do., July, 1867, 110@110¼; do., July, 1868, 110@110¼; 5s, 10-40, 106¼@106¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111¾@111¾. Gold, 113¾@113¾.

NAHA & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113¾	11·45 A. M.	113¾
10·30 "	113¾	11·58 "	113¾
11·00 "	113¾	12·00 M.	113¾
11·10 "	113¾	12·10 P. M.	113¾
11·11 "	113¾		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2250 U S 5-20, 65 reg.	109¾	100 sh Cata Prf. b5.	37¾
$1000 Pa 6s W L Cp.	102¾	500 sh Read. b30.	49¾
cash	102¾	100 do.	49¾
$1300 City 6s, N.	102¾	100 do. b60.	49¾
$2000 C & Am 6s, 83.	88¾	200 do. b60.	49¾
$1000 Leh gold L.	91¾	200 do.	49¾
$3000 do.	92¾	200 do. b30.	49·56
$4000 W Jer 7s.	97¾	19 do. b5.	49¾
$2000 City 6s, Old.	101¾	500 do. b5.	49¾
$5000 C & A m 6s, 89	96	200 do. b.c.	49¾
1 sh Manuf Bk.	30¾	100 do.	49¾
2 do.	30¾	100 do. c.	49¾
83 sh Penna R. b.	58¾	100 do. 60d. ba	30. 49¾
100 do. b2d.	58¾	200 sh Leh Na. b60.	
18 do.	58¾	b5.	33¾
1 do.	58¾	200 do. b.	860. 33¾
229 do.	58¾	100 do. b5.	33¾
63 sh Leh Val. b.	55¾	100 do. b5.	33¾
400 sh Hestonv'e. b.	12¾	100 do. b60.	33¾
100 do. b5.	12¾	100 do.	34
100 do. b60.	12¾	100 do. b5 w.	34
100 do.	12¾		

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"Should the dullness which now prevails in Wall street continue for any great length of time longer it will drive many of the brokers to seek other ways of procuring a livelihood. Although it is the middle of the season—when activity and excitement in stocks and securities are the rule and custom—the Stock Exchange is as dull as in midsummer, when the 'bulls' and 'bears' are disporting themselves in the country or at the seaside. To-day the markets were almost unruffled.

"The money market was easy at six per cent. on stocks and five per cent. on Governments. Commercial paper was in limited supply, and the demand moderate at seven to eight and a half per cent. for the various grades of prime double name acceptances.

"Foreign exchange opened weak in the absence of a demand for to-morrow's steamer, but strengthened with the decline in gold, and became active and closed firm at the rates quoted yesterday. In the correlative influences of gold and exchange it should be remembered that weak gold naturally makes strong exchange, and hence the spectacle which surprised so many buyers of gold this afternoon, of lower gold with higher exchange.

"The gold market was hammered by the bears early in the day, and later became weak, moving in direct opposition to exchange, as above narrated. Despite the buying of gold, which strengthened exchange, the market was heavy and was freely sold by some of the larger operators, the price declining from 113¼@113¾. The bulls were without their usual courage, whatever the reason, whether they feared the prepayment of the May interest or apprehended that at the Government sale to-morrow Secretary Boutwell would authorize the acceptance of bids for more than the million advertised, the Treasury balance being sufficiently large to authorize an increase of; the gold sales. The cash gold was again scarce to-day, and it is said the 'bulls' have hypothecated it with the insurance companies, paying themselves seven per cent. gold for the money advanced upon it.

"The Government market was strong in the face of the decline of gold, which affected prices to the extent of only an eighth to a quarter per cent. There is a quiet buying movement on the part of private investors and some of the banks, but the market shares the general dullness of the period."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, April 20.—The Flour market is without change, the demand being limited to the immediate requirements of the home consumers, who purchased 1000 barrels, including superfine at $4·37½@ 4·62½; extras at $4·75@5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·25@6; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·50@ 6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from at $4·75@5. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The demand for Wheat is quite limited, but we continue yesterday's quotations. Sales of 1500 bushels red at $1·30@1·33. Rye may be quoted at $1·05. Corn is in small supply, and prices have again advanced. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1·18@1·20. Oats are somewhat firmer; 3500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania sold at 62@64c., the latter rate for light. Nothing doing in Barley or Barley Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is less active, and the sales are in small lots at $9·25@9·50 for inferior and choice. Timothy may be quoted at $6·25@7·25.

Whisky has again advanced. 25 barrels iron-bound Western sold at $1·07.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Cotton quiet at 22½@22¾c. Flour very firm and higher in low and medium grades; Howard Street superfine, $5@5·25; do. extra, $5·50@6·25; do. family, $6·50@7·50; City Mills superfine, $4·87½@5·50; do. extra, $5·50@6·25; do. family, $6·75@9; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25 @5·75; do. family, $6@6·75. Wheat firm; Maryland red, $1·45@1·50; Pennsylvania, $1·32@1·35. Corn in active demand; white, $1·13@1·14; yellow, $1·14. Oats firm at 64@66c. Rye steady at $1·05@1·12. Mess Pork quiet at $22. Bacon qu

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

MR. GREELEY AND THE TRIBUNE FREE-LOVERS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Mr. Greeley is making a serious mistake in putting himself before the world as the champion of the gang of free-lovers who have for the last few years made the *Tribune* office their headquarters. We know that, personally, he is entirely sound on the marriage question; but his benevolence and kindly sympathy for plausible rascality, which have so often invalued him in scrapes before, are now leading him into an apparent advocacy of immorality, which cannot fail to do great damage to his reputation. Just as he suffered himself to be coaxed into lending his sanction to the infamous mock-marriage at the Astor House, between Mr. Richardson and the wife of Daniel McFarland, he now has undertaken to defend the women who played a prominent part in bringing about the whole of the awful catastrophe of which that outrageous ceremony was the culmination.

We have already published in the *Sun* the letters from these women, Mrs. Samuel Sinclair and Mrs. Lucia G. Calhoun to Mrs. McFarland, which have been put in evidence by the counsel for Mr. McFarland in his trial for the murder of Mr. Richardson. The purpose of laying those letters before the jury was to show that Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Calhoun were conspirators with Mr. Richardson in his effort to seduce Mrs. McFarland. Mr. McFarland's suspicions as to what was going on having been aroused, he opened his wife's travelling trunk in search of evidence, and there found the letters. This act Mr. Greeley stigmatizes as "burglary and larceny," and the letters themselves he excuses as follows:—

"Judge them simply by what they contain, and not by false glosses and perversions, and there is not a line in them that the writer should wish to blot. A woman just above want, struggling bravely and working arduously for her bread, reaches out a hand to help a friend whose needs are more urgent and who is more heavily overweighted for the race of life than herself. That is the whole truth. Whatever evil may be made out of those letters will have its origin in the heart of the commentator, not in the letter nor the spirit of the text."

Does Mr. Greeley seriously mean to contend that a husband, who has good reason to believe his wife unfaithful to him, commits a crime in opening a receptacle in which she keeps her letters? Such may be the code in those corrupt circles where adultery is sanctioned by fashion, and faithfulness to the marriage covenant is exceptional; but it has never yet been established in this country. Ordinarily, a polite husband will treat his wife's correspondence, like her dressing-room, as sacred; but to insist that he may not inspect either the one or the other when his honor demands it, is carrying the immunities of libertinism to a limit which has heretofore been unknown in American society.

Then, as to the letters themselves, is it true that "whatever evil is in them will be made out of the heart of the commentator?" Is it no evil for one woman to urge another woman to leave her husband and take her children with her, or to commend to her esteem a man whom she must know to be a lover with criminal intentions? Hear Mrs. Samuel Sinclair:—

"Do not for one moment longer entertain that morbid idea that you are responsible for the life of one who is sure to break you down completely, and ruin perhaps your children, if you continue to live with him. It will kill you to live this way, and you must not do it.

"I must suggest one thing, and that is to get Percy away from his father as soon as possible. You know Percy now believes in him, and the longer he remains with him the more intensified will this feeling become, and of course the longer it will take to erase it."

Mrs. Lu G. Calhoun, a more fertile letter-writer than Mrs. Sinclair, also says:—

"It is profanation for you to stay with that man; you shall not."

"I think you could live, yourself and Percy, for what you earn now; and if you can only be free, so that you can improve, your salary will be increased."

"I am so glad that you have left M. Do not, I beseech you, return."

"My darling, for whom I would die, do not so wrong your womanhood as to go back. You must not, shall not."

"Let Mr. R—— help you; he is good and strong."

"Do you know what is the panacea for all my woes? Mr. Richardson. Nobody is half so kind and unselfish as he, and when I am 'stuck,' as the newsboys say, I just tell him, and his clear common sense and kind heart always find a way into smooth paths again."

And much more of the same sort. The whole burden of the letters is abuse of the husband, praise of the adulterous lover, solicitations to break the marriage tie, and encouragement to get the children away from their father, with rosy pictures of wealth, fame, and happiness as the result. Yet Mr. Greeley sees nothing in these letters which the writers should wish to blot! Verily, if such be their effect on such a mind as his, there must be a corrupting influence in the atmosphere of the *Tribune* office which less intellectual people will do well to shun.

RADICAL AND ULTRA.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

There are individuals who look only through partisan spectacles. Their vision is restricted and their belief dwarfed to a recognition of nothing beyond the range of their own literal observation. It is impossible for men of a certain mould of thought—if, indeed, that can be dignified as thought which is purely the offspring of prejudice—to perceive good in any one who differs from them. We have known men of respectability and an average intelligence, conscientious in the belief that others, belonging to an opposite political or religious faith, could not be worthy socially, or honest in business transactions. These same purblind men, while impelled strictly by the old Puritan theory that they alone are the salt of the earth, vehemently denounce those on the opposite side who are as blind and prejudiced—as crazed as themselves. These classes, representing the two political and social antipodes, are dangerous to society. They are incapable of reasoning, and consequently incapable of generosity. They recognize no virtue in others whose minds do not run in their own narrow grooves. They live on and breathe prejudices, and repel all other food. We had a practical exemplification of this in Tennessee recently. It was in the vote on the new Constitution. Two classes showed opposition to the measure. They were the Northern Radical and the Southern Radical ultras. Each class bitterly opposed the Constitution, and each from a different standpoint. The Northern ultras opposed it because it did not disfranchise white men. The Southern ultras opposed it because it did not disfranchise black men. Passion and prejudice ruled, though there was something of method in the madness of the Northern ultras. They had something, though little, as partisans to gain, and nothing to lose by keeping the whites disfranchised. The Southern ultras had everything to lose and nothing to gain by *their* course. The blacks would vote, no matter what the fate of the Constitution. But the hatred of each of these classes for the other blinded both to every consideration not the offspring of hatred. Each class was unwilling to breathe the air if the other was also permitted its enjoyment. In every community representatives of these classes exist. Every one who reads this will instinctively point his finger at one or more in his own circle of acquaintances. Their chief characteristic is denunciation of all who do not accept their *dictum* as final on all subjects. Independence of thought is to them a crime to be punished if possible by ostracism. In politics the Northern ultras would denounce this independence as "disloyal," and the Southern ultras would denounce it as "radical." In the days of old Salem both classes would have made common cause in hanging old women as witches. They are the John Browns of our *post-bellum* society—crazed fanatics, with the outline of a theory born of fanaticism—and rushing on, regardless of results, they see only somebody or something before them that they hate; and in the hope of giving the feelings which burn and seethe in their hearts vent, are willing to destroy every interest essential to the well-being of society. One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the decrease, in numbers and influence, of these dangerous classes. They still fill the air with the sound of their voices, but their power, once great, is nearly gone. Few communities, either North or South, now heed the ravings of these madmen. In a year or two their portion will be only derision and contempt.

DULL TIMES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is a general complaint of dullness in trade, which official returns would seem to contradict. Our weekly imports as, indicated by the returns of revenue collected, show no material reduction when compared with those of former and of preceding years; nor do we hear of many furnaces blown out or factories stopping work. On the other hand, new stacks, new mills, are almost daily set to work; our farmers are all busy, and are employing more labor at the South, and not less in other quarters, than in former years; so that, if there be no change for the worse hereafter, the aggregate product of our national industry in 1870 will exceed that of any former year.

And yet, the complaint of dull times has a foundation. Our currency has signally appreciated within the past year; consequently, as measured by legal money, almost everything is low-priced. The manufacturer who bought his stock six to eight months ago, cannot sell his product for so many dollars as it has cost him; hence he reports that he is losing money. The farmer, who hired labor wherewith to produce his last crop when gold was 140 and sold that crop when gold was but 110, has lost money on his wheat, his corn, his pork; and so with many others. The speculator, who bought lots at prices governed by an inflated currency, cannot now sell them for so many dollars as he paid (or agreed to pay) for them—each dollar being worth twenty to thirty per cent. more than it was a year ago; so he swells the chorus of dull times. And we see no prospect of flush times until the process of currency assimilation to specie values shall have been perfected. Had that been done (as we think it might and should have been) in 1865, we should have gone down to the bed-rock at once, and been the better for it ever since.

One of the worst effects of our present anomalous position is an almost inevitable conflict between labor and capital inaccurately so designated. Those who bought labor last year on the basis of gold at 140 and sold its proceeds when gold was 110@115, very naturally insist on a general reduction of wages; those who have only labor to sell, and as naturally want to make the most of it, do not assent to any such reduction. The former urge the great reductions which have been made in the currency prices of flour, of coal, and of many other necessaries of life; the latter reply that beef, rents, and many other elements of living cost nearly or quite as much as they did one year or two years ago. In other words, the payers of wages demand concessions which the receivers will not make; hence strikes and a paralysis in certain departments of industry. We consider the employers generally moderate and reasonable in their requirements, and advise the workmen to assent to them; we regard most of their strikes as likely to result in failure; but they have a perfect right to consider us mistaken, or (if they please) swayed by class sympathy or personal interest, and to persist in defying our counsel, on the reasonable assumption that they understand their own business far better than we do.

Were the Senate's Funding bill this day a law we believe all would be changed for the better. We would resume our march to specie payments, and therewith the steady appreciation of our paper currency. The authorization of the Secretary of the Treasury to fund, at his discretion, the greenbacks in the new four per cent. bonds is, in our view, one of the most important and salutary provisions of the bill, rendering future Black Fridays impossible. It is high time that the greenbacks should cease to be a national lie. "The United States will pay five dollars to bearer" is a fraudulent promise unless they are to be paid at *some* time in something or other. Let us have an authentic exposition of this promise, with practice to match, and our currency will rest on somewhat like, if not exactly on, the granite rock of specie redemption. Pass the Senate bill and the currency premium on coin can hardly be forced above ten per cent., and, if put above that point, cannot be kept there.

Until we make some effective provision for funding our national debt—ultimately, the whole of it—we shall have ample complaint of dull times. We live in a state of uncertainty, of expectation—of course, from hand to mouth. Few make heavy contracts for goods, apprehending an appreciation of currency and a consequent reduction of prices. Labor refuses to adapt its wages to a specie standard, not believing that standard about to be attained; capital is reluctant to employ labor at paper prices, believing that paper may soon be assimilated to gold; hence a hiatus, a chasm, an interregnum, which it is the general interest to terminate so soon as is practicable.

Meantime, we note with satisfaction a liberal efflux of population from our city. There are more houses and stores to rent in this city to-day than there were on any former 20th of April; and they cannot all be taken this year—at least not before September. Many life-long residents—weary of uncertainty in business and the multiform anxieties of city life—are finding or making homes in the broad, free country. Our suburban villages, especially those located on railroads, are rapidly filling up and extending; while many are buying lands in the interior, the West, or the South, and intending henceforth to be done with pavements and gas-light, and to be summoned from slumber by no bell but that which calls to breakfast. Thousands of families are thus seeking or making homes in Kansas, in Missouri, in Nebraska, or far Colorado; thousands more in Virginia, in Florida, in Texas; and, while some will soon become homesick, and be drifting back to tell doleful stories of the hardships and barbarism of country life, the great majority will remain, and hew out for themselves an independence which will impel their children and grandchildren to honor and bless their memory.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.
D. B. McGINLEY,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
R. D. BAROLAY,
J. B. WALKER.
4 2t M5

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE TRENTON, N. J., April 11, 1870
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in Trenton, New Jersey, at the Company's Office, on TUESDAY, the 10th of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J BAYARD,
4 16 tMy9 Secretary C. & A. R. R. & T. Co.

☞ GOOD SPRING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election for President and six Managers, will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP R. R. CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, and until others shall be elected, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and six Managers will take place at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
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Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
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Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2stuth35t

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dyei s the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitiable* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27mwf5

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26 5

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
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SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

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JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS,
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Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7 5 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
9 2 Philadelphia.

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MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.
For Circulars apply to
3 21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6:55 A. M. and 12:50 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 20 cents Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 4 12 1m

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years
Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 2m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

REMOVAL.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED
UNITED STATES
REVENUE STAMP AGENCY
HAS REMOVED FROM
No. 57 South THIRD Street
TO
No. 56 South THIRD Street,
3 21 JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (Old Store).

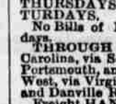
SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
3 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
The South and Southwest, and Florida Ports.
THE STEAMSHIP
J. W. EVERMAN,
CAPT. HINCKLEY,
WILL LEAVE PIER 17, BELOW SPRUCE STREET,
On Thursday, April 28, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage apply to
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
DOCK STREET WHARF, or to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
4 19 3t 12 SOUTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 23, 12 Noon.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 30, at 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 3, 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$32
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....42
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$32
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....20
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and Lo Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15



ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, ev Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$95
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from these continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoi unnecessary risks from transit by English railways crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and e pense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1275 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen or the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 63 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW BOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11†

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc.
EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 fm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27.	$1,225,270·00
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
Cash in Drawer	972·26
	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794.	JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.
CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$786,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,658
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G.	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.
Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.
Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 16

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.....$524,365·14

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

INSURANCE.

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,
AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,
With full participation in the Profits.
All Policies Non-Forfeitable.
Full Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.
NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.
The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.
Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.
OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST, Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus.	Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

| | |

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The journeymen brickmakers of West Philadelphia last evening formed a protective union.

—Mrs. Mary Hayward, aged thirty-seven years, residing at No. 1731 Fitler street, died suddenly yesterday, from natural causes. She leaves three children.

—John Boyle, aged thirty years, who was beaten in a street brawl at Beach and Laurel streets, on Friday night, died at St. Mary's Hospital yesterday.

—The rain storm has had the effect of again flooding the Neck, and several breaches have been made in the track of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

—The funeral of Captain R. W. Meade, U. S. N., took place yesterday afternoon, the services being held at St. Mary's Church, on Fourth street, above Spruce.

—The Grand Lodge of the United Order of the Sacred Temple of Liberty held its regular quarterly meeting yesterday at the hall, corner of Franklin and Poplar streets. The proceedings were secret.

—Mr. Stanton, President of the Board of Controllers, has appointed as the special committee on music in the public schools, under the resolution adopted at the last meeting, the following named gentlemen:—Dr. Andrew Nebinger, David Wetherly, Lewis Elkin, Peter Widener, and James H. Macbride.

—The Philadelphia Cricket Club will open the season for 1870 on next Saturday at 10 o'clock, with a club match. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year:—President, J. Dickinson Sergeant; Vice-President, C. Stuart Patterson; Treasurer, J. M. Power Wallace; Secretary, Horace Magee; Assistant Secretary, Maurice Gaskill.

—Policemen Thomas Morgan and John Bowlen were arraigned before Recorder Givin yesterday afternoon upon the charge of having outrageously assaulted a colored man named George Schenck and his son Isaiah, aged 12 years. The affair occurred on Sunday afternoon last at Mr. Schenck's residence, in the rear of No. 829 Carpenter street. The accused were held in $1000 bail each to answer.

—An adjourned meeting of the Central Presbytery was held yesterday, in the Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Eighth and Cherry streets. Rev. Dr. Jelly presided; Rev. William R. Work Stated Clerk. The proceedings were opened with devotional exercises. Rev. Robert A. Brown was appointed temporary Clerk. Rev. George F. Cain, pastor elect of the Alexander Church, was proposed as a member of presbytery and was examined by Rev. Dr. Musgrave respecting his religious experience and belief in the doctrines of the Bible. Having answered all the questions satisfactorily, the candidate was received. The commissioners from the Alexander Church, through the chairman, Colonel J. Ross Snowden, presented a call which was asked to be placed in the hands of the pastor elect, Rev. George F. Kane, at a salary of $4000. Rev. Dr. Clark then rose, and presented a memorial signed by a minority of the congregation, giving their reasons why Mr. Kane's call should not be ratified by the the presbytery. Dr. Clark made extended remarks respecting the memorial, and was responded to by Colonel Snowden, Mr. J. McElroy, Esq., and others. The remarks of these gentlemen were continued at great length. The presbytery finally appointed a committee of five to visit the Alexander Church, with a view of harmonizing that congregation, the committee to report to the presbytery at a meeting to be held in two weeks, when the whole matter will come up for a final vote.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113¼.

—Travel on the Erie Railroad has been suspended at Waverly, by the flood in the Chemung river.

—Further testimony was taken yesterday by the House Reconstruction Committee relative to affairs in Tennessee.

—Distillers, brewers, and tobacco and cigar manufacturers can renew their bonds on May 2, the 1st falling on Sunday.

—Some twenty or thirty prominent officers are said to have left New York last evening for the frontier, to take command of the Fenian advance guard.

—Yerger has been released on bail. Judge Shackelford, before whom the case came, is of opinion that the evidence does not warrant the charge of murder.

—The wrecking steamer Relief has been sent to the assistance of the school-ship Mercury, ashore near Cape Henry. Intelligence has been received of the safety of the boys and officers on board.

—An investigation into the alleged corruption in the Senate respecting the Georgia bill has been commenced by the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Carpenter is said to be the only Senator to whom a proposition was made.

Foreign Affairs.

—Ten steamers leave Liverpool this week for this country, and will bring 6500 emigrants.

—One of the party recently captured by brigands near Marathon, Greece, has been released.

—A rumor is afloat in London that Don Carlos' adherents are to assemble in Geneva this week.

—Several lives were lost and much property destroyed by a tornado at Lisbon on Sunday night.

—It is asserted in Havana that the Cubans no longer recognize Cespedes, and have offered the Presidency to Fortunio.

—There is much anxiety in England concerning the fate of the Sirius, a new steamer, which sailed from Calcutta for Liverpool, and is long overdue.

—M. Gueronniere has caused some commotion in diplomatic circles in Paris by stating that Europe is tranquil only when France is satisfied, and that France may be content each power must be in its proper place.

—Immense excitement was caused at Managua, some twenty miles from Havana, by a report that the Virgin Mary had appeared to two little girls during Holy Week. Great numbers flocked to the village, and at last the Governor, suspecting some political design, denounced the vision as an imposture and dispersed the people.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Senate in Session Until 2·15 This Morning—Adoption of Pomeroy's Substitute—Final Passage of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—At five o'clock P. M. the Senate took a recess until half-past seven P.M.

The Georgia bill was then proceeded with, and Mr. Schurz resumed his remarks, and read from a private letter from a Georgia correspondent, that while the colored people were occasionally maltreated, it was untrue that it was caused by disloyalty to the Government. That if Governor Bullock's party was continued in office the whole business prosperity of Georgia would be prostrated, and that the people regarded the Bingham amendment as necessary to preserve their business interests, and for no partisan purpose.

Mr. Trumbull closed the debate in a speech of three hours. He said that public meetings had been held in Washington, and Congress instructed as to its duty. At one of these meetings a member of the Senate harangued the crowd, declaring the Bingham amendment atrocious, and that having been accustomed during the war to reconnoitre the lines of the enemy, he had reconnoitred the Senate, and could predict the certain defeat of the amendment; that the radical column had been reinforced by the Senator from Mississippi (Ames) and two votes from Texas. Had this person approached these Senators before their admission and ascertained how their votes would be cast upon the bill?

Mr. Trumbull went on to denounce the species of electioneering resorted to in regard to a measure of legislation deserving of calm and patient consideration.

Mr. Trumbull's closing remarks were followed by applause in the galleries, which the Chair promptly suppressed.

At twenty minutes past eleven o'clock P. M. the Senate proceeded to vote upon the pending amendment to strike out the Bingham provision and insert a proviso extending the term of the Legislature until 1872.

Mr. Pomeroy moved to amend Mr. Wilson's amendment by substituting therefor his amendment declaring the existing government of Georgia provisional, constituting it the Third Military District, and providing for an election for a Legislature on November 15, 1870.

Mr. Pomeroy's substitute was agreed to—yeas, 35; nays, 24.

Cameron, Gilbert, and Chandler, against the amendment, were paired off with Bayard, Vickers, and Conkling, in favor of it.

The question then being on inserting the amendment of Mr. Williams, amended by Mr. Pomeroy, in place of the Bingham amendment in the bill, involving the striking out of the latter provision, it was determined affirmatively—yeas, 36; nays, 23.

The bill was therefore amended as proposed.

Mr. Wilson moved to postpone the consideration of the bill indefinitely. Lost—yeas, 23; nays, 39.

Mr. Nye congratulated the Democratic side upon having voted solidly to put Georgia back under military rule.

Mr. Drake offered an amendment authorizing the President to suppress domestic violence, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and to make municipalities responsible in damages for injuries to persons or property within their limits and not suppressed by them. Rejected—yeas, 30; nays, 31.

Mr. Drake renewed the amendment, omitting the part relative to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus within the limits of municipalities. Adopted—yeas, 32; nays, 26.

Messrs. Trumbull and Edmunds expressed the opinion that the suspension of the writ was included, and Mr. Edmunds moved to add the words, "that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize such suspension."

Rejected—yeas, 29; nays, 30.

Mr. Pomeroy offered an amendment repealing certain laws so as to permit the organization and calling into service the militia of the State of Georgia.

Agreed to by a party vote—yeas, 48; nays, 9.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas, 27; nays, 25, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Carpenter, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry, Hamlin, Howe, Kellogg, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ross, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Tipton, Trumbull, Warner, and Willey—27.

Nays—Messrs. Boreman, Chandler, Drake, Fenton, Flanagan, Fowler, Hamilton (Texas), Harris, Howard, Howell, McDonald, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Trumbull, Williams, Wilson, and Yates—25.

At quarter past 2 the Senate adjourned.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange, yesterday noon, the following stocks and real estate:

100	shares	Merchants' Union Express,	$13 00
200	do	Cambria Iron Co.,	20 50
300	do	Cambria Iron Co.,	20 25
41	do	Bethlehem Iron Co.,	64 00
500	do	Girard College Passenger Railway,	32 50
20	do	Central Transportation Co.,	51 25
52	do	Central Transportation Co.,	51 00
38	do	Southern Transportation Co.,	32 25
20	do	Union Mutual Insurance Co.,	5 50
Pew No. 81, Arch street Presbyterian Church,			140 00
1	share	Academy of Fine Arts,	11 50
22	shares	National Bank of Northern Liberties,	123 50
1	do	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship,	30 00
100	do	New York and Middle Coal Field Co.,	4 85
2	do	West Jersey Ferry Co.,	235 00
11	do	Cooper's Point Ferry Co.,	50 00
2	do	Point Breeze Park,	121 00
1	do	Point Breeze Park,	120 00
Stall No. 19, Point Breeze Park,			127 50
Stall No. 11, Point Breeze Park,			165 00
10	shares	Old Township Line Road Co.,	16 00
60	do	Shamokin Coal Company,	4 25
600	do	Keystone Zinc Company,	57 00
500	do	New Creek Company,	45 00
$4000		Morris Canal, first mortgage, 80 ₰ cent.	
36	shares	Central Transportation Co.,	51 00
106	do	do do	50 75
30	do	Empire Transportation Co.,	53 25
10	do	Western National Bank,	76 25
17	do	do do	76 00
100	do	Germantown Passenger Railway Company,	28 50
3000	do	Jefferson Oil and Coal Co.,	1¼
80	do	McGonegal Farm Oil Co.,	1
2800	do	Tideoute and Allegheny Oil Company,	8
1100	do	Revenue Oil Company,	1½
200	do	Ætna Mining Company,	1½
200	do	Empire Mining Company,	1
1	do	Philadelphia and California Petroleum Company,	3 00
1000	do	New London Copper Mining Company,	⅛
100	do	Pioneer Mining Co.,	⅞
100	do	Central Oil Run Petroleum Company,	3½
5	do	Santiago Mining Co.,	2
20	do	Railroad Car-Spring Co.,	10
131	do	American Anti-Incrustation Company,	25
Stock of lumber, machinery, belting, tools, fixtures, &c.,			12,300
Three story brick hotel and dwelling, S. W. corner Germantown road and Laurel street,			9,100
Three story brick store and dwelling, 980 Germantown road,			2,700
Three story brick store and dwelling, 978 Germantown road,			2,700
Two and a half story brick dwelling, 114 Laurel street,			2,600
Two and a half story brick dwelling, 116 Laurel street,			2,550
Two and a half story brick dwelling, 118 Laurel street,			2,600
Modern three story brick residence, 218 west Logan square,			20,100
Three story brick residence, 131 south Eighteenth street, above Walnut,			15,300
Stable and dwelling, 910 and 912 Callowhill, 53 feet front,			9,325
Three story brick dwelling, 1028 Olive street,			2,850
Four two story brick dwellings, S. E. corner Wheat and Keefe streets,			2,625
Lot, Otis street, N. W. of Girard avenue,			550
Three story brick dwelling, Vineyard street, N. E. of Powell street,			2,475
Three story brick dwelling, 915 Torr street,			2,300

They hold another large sale on Tuesday next.

—The executor of the estate of the late Hon. Joseph P. Allyn, of Hartford, Conn., has paid over the sum of $25,000 bequeathed by him to the following:—The Young Men's Institute of Hartford, $5000; Hartford Orphan Asylum, $5000; Hartford Hospital, $5000; for a piece of statuary for the Hartford Park, $5000.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—To-morrow evening Signor Brignoli's season of five nights and one matinee of Italian opera will commence at the Academy of Music, with *Lucia di Lammermoor*. On Friday *Il Trovatore* will be given, with Madame Gazzaniga, for the first time, in the *role* of "Azucena."

The sale of seats for single nights commences to-day at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the Academy of Music.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold*, with all its amusing features, will be presented this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening in the drama of *The Emerald Ring*.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *Wives as They Were and Maids as They Are*, with the burlesque of *Barbe Bleue*, will be performed this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an entertaining minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of Ethioplan comicalities are announced for this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited this evening for the benefit of the First Presbyterian African Church.

MISS CAROLINE MCCAFFREY announces a grand vocal concert at Musical Fund Hall on Friday evening next. Miss McCaffrey will be assisted by a number of popular artists, and a first-rate programme will be presented.

ENGLISH PARLOR OPERA.—This evening Mendelssohn's opera of *The Son and Stranger* and the musical comedietta of *Love in Lodgings* will be performed at the Amateurs' Drawing Room. Tickets can be had at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

REV. MR. DURANT, a colored clergyman, will lecture at the Colored High School, Bainbridge (formerly Shippen) street, above Ninth, on the "Life and Times of the Huguenots." He will also give readings of the Scriptures in Hebrew, Greek, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Italian.

THE NINETEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH jammed Concert Hall last night, and "The Pilgrim" travelled gloriously.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5·14 | MOON RISES.....morn
SUN SETS..... 6·44 | HIGH WATER..... 5·12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Mar. 26
Malta	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Mar. 29
England	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 30
New York	Havre	New York	April 2
Paraguay	London	New York	April 2
Ocean Queen	Stettin	New York	April 2
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York v B.	April 5
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	April 5

FOR EUROPE.

Nevada	New York	Liverpool	April 20
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	April 20
Erin	New York	Liverpool	April 20
Marathon	New York	Liverpool	April 21
New York	New York	Bremen	April 21
Celia	New York	London	April 23
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	April 23
India	New York	Glasgow	April 23
Union	New York	Bremen	April 23
France	New York	Liverpool	April 23
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	April 27
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	April 27
America	New York	Bremen	April 28
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 30
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 30
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	May 3
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	May 7

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	April 21
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	April 21
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	April 21
Achilles	Philadelphia	New Orleans	April 23
Centipede	Philadelphia	Savannah	April 23
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	April 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Steamer W. Whildin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Mary Lee, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, Wilmington, N. C., J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, East Boston, do.
Schr A. Reppilier, McFadden, Washington, do.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, Chelsea, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Achilles, Colburn, 63 hours from Savannah, with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Norw. bark Frednaes, Brouland, 45 days from Liverpool, with salt to Alex. Kerr & Bro.
Br. bark Busy, Linden, from Palermo via Messina 45 days, with fruit, etc., to S. S. Scattergood & Co.
Br. bark Jennie Armstrong, Brooks, 14 days from Matanzas, with sugar to John Mason & Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co. 12th inst., off Hatteras, passed an American schooner, dismasted, name unknown.
Brig J. Bickmore, Hemley, 11 days from Cardenas, with sugar to C. & C. M. O'Callaghan.
Schr J. W. Haig, Brower, 4 days from Richmond, Va., with stone to Richmond Granite Co.—vessel to C. Laslam & Co.

BELOW.

Bark Brothers, Long, from Leghorn, and four others, names unknown.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, April 20.—The C. M. Blanchard, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard, left in tow this morning.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Sansparell, McAlpin, cleared at Savannah 16th inst. for Liverpool, with 3465 bales upland cotton and 168 bags sea island do.
Steamship Nile, Aylward, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 5th inst.
Bark Lorena, Patterson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Leghorn 17th ult.
Bark Arthur Kinsman, Buckman, sailed from Matanzas 8th inst. for north of Hatteras.
Bark Alaska, Higgins, cleared at Liverpool 5th inst. for San Francisco.
Bark J. L. Thierman, Nordenholt, sailed from Bremerhaven 5th inst. for New York.
Bark Return, Rose, sailed from Cardenas 8th inst. for north of Hatteras.
Bark Statsraad Brock, Nicolaysen, hence, at Gibraltar 25th ult., and cleared for Trieste.
Bark Diana, Sigener, hence, at Gibraltar 26th ult., and cleared for Genoa.
Bark Hatfield Brothers, Hatfield, hence, at Gibraltar 26th ult., and cleared for Leghorn.
Brig James Baker, Phelan, hence, at Cardenas 6th instant.
Brig Olaf Kyree, Larsen, hence, at Gibraltar 26th ult., and cleared for Palermo.
Brig Caroline E. Kelley, Robinson, hence, at Matanzas 9th inst.
Brig Castillian, Long, for Philadelphia, cleared at Matanzas 9th inst.
Brig Louis C. Madeira, Moslander, hence, remained at Gibraltar 21st ult. for Genoa.
Brigs Faustina, Patterson; Almon Rowell, Atherton; E. Stowers, French; and S. J. Strout, Ammon, sailed from Cardenas 8th inst. for north of Hatteras.
Brig Hattie E. Bishop, Webber, cleared at Havana 11th inst. for north of Hatteras.
Brig Rabboni, Coombs, sailed from Messina 27th ult. for New York.
Brig Breeze arrived at the Delaware Breakwater 16th inst.
Brig J. W. Drisko, Haskell, hence, at Salem 14th instant.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, sailed from Cardenas 8th inst. for north of Hatteras.
Brig John Welsh, Jr., Munday, hence for Sagua, was spoken 10th inst., lat. 28 N., long. 78 W.
Schr N. J. Miller, Dunham, hence with coal for St. John, N. B., experienced heavy weather, sustained damage, and put into Portland for repairs.
Schr Thomas Fish, Willey, hence, at Cardenas 6th instant.
Schrs Eastern Belle, Vilborn, hence for Portland; Emeline Sawyer, Keene, and Four Sisters, hence for Boston, at Edgartown 15th inst.
Schrs Quickstep, Smith; Sarah Clark, Griffin; and John C. Henry, Dilks, hence, at Lynn 16th inst.
Schr G. W. Middleton, Campbell, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 18th inst.
Schr Joseph Porter, Burroughs, hence, at Providence 16th inst.
Schr Mary Means, Bayard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 16th inst.
Schrs Osseo, Welsh, from St. John, N. B., and Challenge, Thomas, from Searsport, both for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 15th inst.
Schrs Clyde, Yates; George Carlin, Adams; Chris Loeser, Haley (for Bath); and W. R. Barnes, Arey (for Newburyport), hence, at Salem 15th inst.
Schr J. W. Woodruff, Haskell, hence for Bangor, at Salem 16th inst.
Schrs Glenwood, hence for Lyan, and J. H. Bartlett, Harris, hence for Providence, at Stonington 16th inst.
Schr Mary P. Hudson, Vaughn, hence, at Boston 17th inst.
Schrs Monterey, Anderson, and Adeline, Townsend, hence, at Washington, D. C., 18th inst.
Schrs J. A. Crawford, Young, hence, at Danvers 15th inst.
Schrs J. H. Perry, Kelley, and William H. Dennis, Lake, sailed from New Bedford 16th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schrs Samuel Castner, Jr., Robinson, and Thomas Booz, Somers, at Savannah 16th inst. from New York.
Schrs Rachel Seaman, from Boston, and John Stockham, Price, from Bath, Me., at Baltimore 18th instant.
Schr Compromise, Perry, cleared at Savannah 16th inst. for Philadelphia, with 40,000 feet lumber.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that on the night of May 1, 1870, and on every night thereafter, from sunset to sunrise, the two lights on Morris Island, designed to serve as a range for the Main Ship or Pumpkin Hill Channel, into Charleston Harbor, S. C., will be exhibited.

The front beacon is a wooden structure, 15 feet in height, surmounted by a lantern, and painted red, from which a fixed white lens light, of the fifth order, illuminating the entire horizon, will be shown.

The rear beacon is an open-work wooden structure below, and one room closed under the lantern, 35 feet in height, painted black, from which a fixed red lens light, of the fifth order, will be shown.

To cross the bar, and enter Charleston harbor through the Main Ship or Pumpkin Hill Channel, bring these lights in range, and keep in on a W. by N. ½ N. course, until the Weehawken lightvessel bears due north, when steer for and pass her on the port hand.

Upon the exhibition of the Morris Island range-lights on the night of the 1st of May, 1870, the Rattlesnake Shoals lightvessel will be restored to her old station, in 5¼ fathoms water, with the east end of Rattlesnake Shoals bearing N. by W.; Front Beacon (red) on Morris Island, bearing W. by S. ½ S.; Fort Sumter W. ¼ N.; and the north end of Sullivan's Island bearing NW. by W. ¼ W.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board,
Washington, D. C., April 7, 1870.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

GENUINE OROIDE
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.
We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.
JAMES CERARD & CO.,
No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS),
3 28 mwf5 NEW YORK.

RICH JEWELRY,
JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.
TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

FOR SALE.
WEST PHILADELPHIA—FOR SALE or to Rent, No. 4116 SPRUCE Street, very handsome brown-stone front Residence, Mansard roof, side yard, all modern conveniences, in perfect order. Immediate possession.
No. 4119 PINE Street—Double Mansion, built of dressed grey stone, side yard, every convenience, in perfect order Possession May 1.
C. J. FELL & BRO.,
4 2 smwlm No. 120 S. FRONT Street.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Elegant Country Seat on Wilmington Railroad, near Claymont Station; contains 7 acres, good dwelling, ice-house, boat house, and stable. Furniture and stock also for sale, all at a low price. J. H. MORRIS,
4 16 6t* No. 233 North TENTH Street.

TO RENT.
TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
19 10tf Delanco, N. J.
TO LET—$33—A DESIRABLE TEN-ROOM house, No. 2314 Parish street. All modern conveniences. One square from the Union Passenger Railroad Depot. Apply to A. C. McCURDY, No. 1822 Master street.
4 14 6t

GOVERNMENT SALES.
SALE OF COPPER SCALE.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
April 12, 1870.
There will be offered for sale at public auction on FRIDAY, May 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the United States Navy Yard, WASHINGTON, about SEVENTY THOUSAND (70,000) POUNDS OF COPPER SCALE, in lots to suit purchasers.
It can be examined at any time previous to the day of sale upon application to the Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.
Samples of similar scale have shown 82 per cent. of metallic copper.
One-half the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale, and twelve days will be allowed to remove the scale from the yard, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.
All payments to be made in Government funds, and before the scale is removed from the yard. 4 12 tuth6t

OUTLERY, ETC.
RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Locomitre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
120 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.
JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 4 21 stu

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount." And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 25 24t

ROOFING.
READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at the shortest notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 5 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.
TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 540 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, peeling, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 20 tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

DYEING AND SCOURING.
JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 229 S. NINTH Street,
9 6 Philadelphia.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 2 22 6

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BRIGNOLI'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
OPENING NIGHT
THURSDAY, April 21,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
SECOND NIGHT—FRIDAY, April 22,
IL TROVATORE.
Madame GAZZANIGA, first time, as AZUCENA.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock,
GRAND GALA MATINEE—MARTHA.
THIRD NIGHT—MONDAY, April 25,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
FOURTH NIGHT—TUESDAY, April 26,
BARBER OF SEVILLE.
FIFTH AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, April 27,
DON PASQUALE,
and the third act, GARD

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1870.

DISHONEST OFFICIALS — SHALL THEY BE DEFENDED OR DEPOSED?

DURING the late war, when the expenditures of the Government frequently amounted to several millions of dollars in a single day, and when the air was rife with rumors of extravagance and corruption, nothing did so much to allay the prevailing fears of financial ruin and to maintain public confidence as the course pursued by some of the resolute Republican members of Congress and by Edwin M. Stanton. When a public official or contractor was accused, on plausible grounds, of dishonest practices, searching investigations were speedily instituted, and when guilt was proven appropriate punishments were inflicted. The efforts of the Democratic press to make capital out of these accusations were invariably nullified by this straightforward policy. If Congress and the Secretary of War had condoned the offenses of every man who professed to be a Republican, and if mere lip-service to the Union and liberty had conferred a license to steal and cheat, the debt would have inevitably been swelled to tens of thousands of millions, repudiation would have become unavoidable, and the Rebellion could not have been crushed. Among all the mighty influences which combined to save the nation, none was more powerful than the emphatic manner in which contractors and officials of high and low degree were warned that Republicanism could not be used as a shield for rascality. Now that peace is restored the pressure of the debt still compels the recognition of the principle of action which saved the public credit from prostration. We trust that Republicans will continue to rule the country they have rescued and redeemed, but the American people will not and should not permit partisan professions of any description to justify the retention of heartless knaves in office. Honesty is an indispensable qualification for every responsible position, and the politicians who lack this essential virtue should be kicked out of office and kept out, though they have spent their whole substance and their best energies in the service of the Republican party. The only decent excuse for the existence of partisan organizations must be found in their real or presumed ability to advance the public interest, and when they become the apologists or supporters of leaders who are notoriously dishonest and corrupt they cease to deserve the respect or support of intelligent and conscientious citizens. Bearing in mind these general assertions, which are so self-evident that they need no elaboration, we are astonished at the frequency with which public men accused of peculation or of improper conduct in office are zealously defended for purely partisan reasons. If a Republican official has been guilty of a grave offense, Republicans have a far deeper interest than the Democrats in urging his removal from office, for they are incited to this course not only by a desire to protect the national interests committed to their charge, but by the necessity of warding off from their organization all share of the odium which properly belongs to the offender alone. When Republican organs become champions of criminal office-holders they suffer their zeal to outrun their judgment, and do more than the most earnest Democrats to weaken public confidence in the great party of the nation. No public man, high or low, is above criticism, and the permanence of the Republic depends in a large degree upon the ability and willingness of the people to keep a tight rein upon their greatest favorites. Recently General Howard, who has gained a very strong hold upon the affections of all patriotic and philanthropic Americans, by his useful service during the war and by his devotion to the interests of the freedmen, has been formally accused of sundry public offenses, and these charges are now undergoing Congressional investigation. If the charges prove to be groundless we will sincerely rejoice in his acquittal, but if he really is guilty, we hope he will be quickly disgraced and deposed from office. He has been arraigned before a tribunal which, so far as it can be affected by feelings of partiality one way or the other, is prepossessed in his favor, and if his official conduct is unimpeachable he has nothing to fear from a Republican Congress. If, however, Fernando Wood can substantiate any material portion of his allegations, General O. O. Howard should be disgraced and dishonored, though he were the head of ten Freedmen's Bureaus and the hero of a hundred battles. Neither bravery, philanthropy, or professions of Christianity or of Republicanism should be made an impenetrable cloak for corruption. Injustice to the whole body of the people, and fraudulent malappropriations of the public moneys, cannot be atoned for by devotion to any class or fidelity to any principle. The man who systematically resorts to the practice of putting a penny into the urn of poverty for the purpose of acquiring opportunities to take a shilling out belongs to the very meanest species of the human race, and any attempt to palliate such conduct involves as great a blunder as a party can well commit. The most serious danger that now menaces the Republican organization arises from the misconduct of men whom it has elevated into high positions, and it can find safety only in treating them as unmercifully as it treated Andrew Johnson after he abandoned its cherished principles.

THE CASE OF GEORGIA.

WHEN Congress assembled last December one of the first questions taken in hand was that of the status of Georgia. The Democratic party in that State had manifested the utmost bad faith, taking advantage of their superiority in point of numbers to oust all the regularly elected colored members of the State Legislature, and winding up their reactionary career by rejecting the fifteenth amendment. Without much needless delay both branches of Congress passed a bill which provided for convening the old Legislature, its organization to be effected by summoning all persons who had, according to the proclamation of General Meade, dated June 25, 1868, been elected members, and excluding all persons ineligible under the fourteenth amendment. This Legislature was to be regarded as provisional until the further action of Congress, and it was required also to ratify the fifteenth amendment before the representatives of the State should be admitted to their seats. The bill passed finally on the 22d of December, and in January the Legislature assembled, the organization being completed on the 3d of February, in the interest of the radicals, several members declared ineligible being unseated in both houses, and their places supplied by the candidates who had received the next highest number of votes, three new members of the Senate and nineteen of the House being thus smuggled into these bodies. The fifteenth amendment was also promptly ratified on the same day.

This was the beginning, and in many respects it was bad enough. But the tribulations of Georgia were not at an end. On February 25 General Butler reported from the Reconstruction Committee a bill for the restoration of the State to representation in Congress on precisely the same conditions as were required in the cases of Virginia and Mississippi. This bill was recommitted, but was reported back by General Butler on the 3d of March, and passed by the House on the 8th, with the following amendment, offered by Mr. Bingham and known generally as the Bingham proviso:—

"Neither shall this act be construed to extend the official term of any officer of said State beyond the term limited by the Constitution thereof, dating from the election or appointment of such officer; nor to deprive the people of Georgia of the right, under their Constitution, to elect Senators and Representatives of the State of Georgia in the year 1869; but said election shall be held in the year 1870, either on the day named in the Constitution of said State or such other day as the present Legislature may designate by law."

There was a terrific fight over this amendment, Mr. Bingham urging its necessity on the ground that the effect of the original bill would have been to perpetuate the present State Government and Legislature for two years longer. The amendment passed finally by a vote of 114 to 72, all the Democrats voting in favor of it, and such Republicans as favored the views of Bingham and Farnsworth. On the final passage of the bill the vote stood 152 to 55, divided strictly by party lines, and including in the affirmative General Butler, the leader of the opposition to the Bingham proviso, who explained that he voted affirmatively because he desired the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, and would not be found voting with the Democracy on a party issue.

Then the Senate took the question up, and kept hammering away at it until two o'clock this morning. The first square vote of importance in which this body indulged was on the 14th of April, when an amendment offered by Senator Williams, striking out the Bingham proviso and inserting a provision that the next election for members of the Legislature shall be held in November, 1872, was rejected by a bare majority of one vote—24 yeas to 25 nays—Senator Revels, whose maiden speech had been an earnest appeal in favor of extending the term of the present government, being absent from the capital on a lecturing tour. Another week was then given to buncombe speeches, and last night at half-past 11 o'clock the voting commenced, winding up at 2 o'clock this morning, at which hour the bill as it came from the House was so modified that, as Senator Sumner remarked, it would not be recognized by "the oldest inhabitant." It passed finally in the shape of a substitute for the whole bill, offered by Senator Pomeroy, which declares the present government of the State provisional, constitutes it the Third Military District, and provides for an election for members of the Legislature on the 15th of November next. This substitute was first passed as an amendment by a vote of 36 to 23, and afterwards in the shape of a substitute by a vote of 38 to 23, all the Democrats and the Republican opponents of the Bullock *regime* favoring it. Before the business was wound up an amendment was carried, by a vote of 32 to 26, which authorizes the President to suppress violence in the State, and still another, by a vote of 48 to 9, which provides for calling into service the militia of the State. As thus doctored up, the bill passed finally by a vote of 27 to 25, the opponents of the Bingham proviso generally voting against it.

The action of the House upon the bill is problematical, but it is to be hoped that it will be prompt and decisive, whether favorable or unfavorable, and that this miserable Georgia muddle will be speedily ended, so that both branches of Congress will have an opportunity to turn their attention to matters of vital importance to the country, without any more needless and vexatious delay.

THAT ARCTIC EXPEDITIO

THE Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, before whom the rival Arctic explorers, Dr. Hayes and Captain Hall, have been pressing their claims, has agreed to settle the dispute by referring the whole matter to the President, and for that purpose has reported a bill authorizing an expedition to the Polar regions, and appropriating the sum of $100,000 for the purpose. The selection of a commander is left with the President, and he is further authorized to detail any officer of the public service to accompany the expedition and to use any suitable public vessel. The scientific operations of the expedition are to be prescribed by the National Academy of Sciences. If such an expedition as this must be fitted out, it could perhaps be done better in the manner indicated than in any other, and it is certainly preferable that the whole matter should be placed in the hands of the President for him to select the best man that can be found to conduct the exploration, than that Congress should undertake to decide upon the claims either of Dr. Hayes or Captain Hall, or to go into an investigation to determine which of them has made the nearest approach to the North Pole.

The expediency and propriety, however, of expending a sum like $100,000 at the present time for any enterprise of this kind are at least open to doubt, and we hope that the House of Representatives will hesitate a long time before it makes any such appropriation. We have so many practical objects relating to our national welfare upon which we can lay out all the spare funds we have on hand, that it scarcely seems worth while to throw $100,000 into the open Polar Sea, unless we can get some better return for it than the mere knowledge that such a sea exists. The problem of the open Polar Sea is curious and interesting, certainly, and, under ordinary circumstances, there would be no serious objection to the extension of Government aid. No real benefits, however, can be derived from such an exploration, and burdened as the people of the United States are with an enormous debt and heavy taxes, it is the worst kind of folly to use the public money for the purpose of solving the mysteries of the pole, no matter how interesting they may be.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET. THE FASHIONABLE RESORT. SHERIDAN'S RIDE STILL THE ATTRACTION. GREAT LIFE-SIZE PAINTING, BY THE POET-ARTIST, T. BUCHANAN READ, EIGHTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION. OVER 70,000 VISITORS. THE POEM RECITED TWICE A DAY. at 4 P. M. and 9 P. M., by MR. J. B. ROBERTS, the eminent Tragedian and Elocutionist. CHROMOS of the above celebrated Painting, in size 20x26 inches, price $10. [4 18 tf Admission.....25 cents Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ TO THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA. APRIL 20, 1870. The Citizens' Association is prepared to receive and take action upon, and do now invite confidential complaints relating to street nuisances affecting health, violations of laws and ordinances by railroad corporations and others, obstructions of streets, and the violation of street cleansing and paving contracts. Complaints must be in writing over the name and residence of the complaining party, and sent to the office of the association, No. 431 WALNUT Street. SAMUEL B. THOMAS, President. J. H. DINGEE, Secretary. 1t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1870. The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, CHESNUT, above Fifth street, north side, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May next, at 10½ o'clock A. M; after which an election will be held for President and Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year. The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M. 4[20 22 26dtmy3 E. W. CLARK, President.

☞ NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS of the FOURTH WARD will be held at the PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTE, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 21, to take action under the call of the General Committee. All are invited to attend. O. V. CATTO, President. J. W. BARRETT, Secretary. 4 20 2t

☞ "PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE."—A Lecture on the above subject, by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, on MONDAY EVENING, April 25, 1870, at 8 o'clock, in aid of the mission work of the young people of the church. Tickets, 50 cents, at the Piano Rooms of J. E. Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at No. 530 Arch street. 4 16 7t

☞ J. HENRY SMYTHE, ESQ., WILL deliver a lecture in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 20th instant, at quarter before eight o'clock. Subject—"Contrasts and Quotations." Public invited. 4 19 2t

☞ ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH April, the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. 4 15 1m

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AT THE SEASIDE.

OUR CAPE MAY LETTER.

The Substantial Improvements of the Winter—The New Wing of Congress Hall and the New Atlantic Hotel—A Chapter of Seaside Reminiscences—Summer Pastimes Half a Century Ago—The "Forkers" and their Frolicksome Pranks.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., April 19.

The disastrous conflagration of the 31st of August last gave Cape May an opportunity for reconstruction of which advantage has been fully taken. Scarcely a trace of the great fire now remains; the only remaining signs of it being here and there a charred stump, or an open space in the very heart of the town which another winter will doubtless close up. The spirit of improvement, however, has not been restricted to the burnt district, but has extended in all directions, resulting in the erection during the past winter of altogether about fifty different buildings, the greater number of which are comfortable and attractive cottages.

The most noticeable improvement, however, is the new wing of Congress Hall, which has risen like magic on the site of the old Perry street section of the establishment, and almost closed up the gap between the main building and the "Blue Pig" cottage just on the edge of the beach. The original Congress Hall was erected in the year 1812, by Thomas Hughes, and not until 1853 was constructed that portion of it which comprises the dining-room, and has heretofore been the most imposing. A new wing was long talked of, but the heavy expense attending the enterprise has postponed its erection until the present time. The constantly increasing demand for more room, however, at last made the improvement a necessity, and when the season opens Congress Hall will present an entire transformation, which has been effected at an outlay of about $250,000.

That portion of the original building which fronted on Perry street, and contained on the first floor the offices of the establishment, the reception parlors, and the main passage-way to the dining-room, has entirely disappeared, and in its place has risen an edifice decidedly more attractive. The entrance presents a projecting roof, supported, at an elevation of fifty feet, by graceful columns. On the first floor of this portion is a rotunda 115 by 60 feet in dimensions, separated from an alcove 75 by 25 feet in size merely by a range of pillars which support the ceiling, at an elevation of 18 feet. On the side of the rotunda, in the same position as formerly, and occupying a space about 30 feet in length, is the office, all the appointments of which are in solid black walnut. Between the office and the dining-room, just to the left of the entrance to the latter, is a grand stairway, likewise finished in black walnut, by which access is gained to the upper stories. The whole spacious and elegant apartment is to be lighted by forty-eight gas jets, in three groups of twelve each, and two of six—the latter in the alcove already mentioned, and in which are to be located the telegraph office, writing and reading quarters, and news and cigar stands. Immediately to the left of the rotunda, and accessible from Perry street as formerly, is the reconstructed "funnel," that grand windy thoroughfare which has for years past enjoyed the reputation of being the coolest spot for an afternoon lounge to be found on the island. From this point, at right angles to the main building and fronting on Perry street, is the new wing, 250 feet in length, 40 feet in width, and three stories in height, to the end of which has been removed the greater portion of the old structure, 100 feet in length, 36 in width, and two stories and a half in height. The larger portion of this new wing is devoted to guest chambers, the only space otherwise employed being for the reception-room, which is on the first floor and adjacent to the "funnel," and the parlor, on the second floor, extending over both "funnel" and reception-room. The dimensions of the parlor are 55 by 40 feet, and the height of the ceiling 22 feet. On the Perry street side is an alcove, separated merely by tasteful arches and pillars, in which the piano will be placed. The entire apartment will be furnished in gorgeous style, at an expense of about $5000, the Axminster carpets from Stewart's New York establishment alone costing $1500, and the gas fixtures $500. The most noticeable piece of furniture will be a mirror at the rear end, 15 feet in height and 50 inches in width, costing $675. The sofas, chairs and divans are to be of black walnut material, inlaid with gold, and upholstered with variegated silk reps. On the ocean front of the new wing is a grand portico, over which the roof, supported by attractive pillars, extends. It has a width of 25 feet, and runs from the "funnel" to the end of the building, presenting, in connection with the portico of the main building, a connected covered promenade about seven hundred feet in length. In front of each of the twenty-two windows on the second floor is a neat little balcony, overlooking the portico, and under every third one of these balconies is a three-jet gaslight inclosed in a glass globe twenty inches in diameter. These lights are constructed on a newly-invented plan by Cornelius & Baker, of Philadelphia, and will throw an intense but softened glare upon the scene below, which, with the attraction of the Hassler Brothers' full orchestra of twenty pieces, will render the spacious portico one of the most delightful places for a galop or a waltz to be imagined. There are also spacious balconies facing both the Perry street and ocean fronts of the parlor, and a smaller one in front of each of three windows opening from the music alcove, with a lighting apparatus similar to that which will drive darkness from the grand portico. The whole edifice is surmounted by two elegant cupolas, from which a fine view of the ocean and the town can be obtained, including that of the 50,000 square feet of unbroken roofing which gives the observer the best idea attainable of the present dimensions of Congress Hall.

In addition to the newly-erected portion of the structure, the rest of the building has undergone a thorough repair; the kitchen has been entirely refitted, including among its new appliances a grand French imperial range; and the entire working department has been reconstructed. The new buildings, and the repairs to the old, will be completed by the 15th of May, in ample time for the opening of the hotel on the first day of June, as already announced, and when once opened it will fairly rival, in size, appointments, and attractions, any similar establishment on the Atlantic coast. J. F. Cake, Esq., under whose management the establishment has attained so much popularity, remains proprietor as heretofore.

Next to Congress Hall, the most noticeable hotel improvement on the island is the rebuilt Atlantic. This establishment has had a long and eventful history. The earliest traces of it run back to the year 1791, when a wealthy old bachelor, Eldridge by name, took unto himself a young wife, and for her accommodation built a house by the seashore which was infinitely grander than anything that had been contemplated by the simple-minded people who inhabited the lower section of New Jersey in those primeval days. The structure was remarkably substantial, and its interior displayed elaborate workmanship, traces of which in the shape of neat panel wainscoting, are still discernible. The exact date at which this building was first devoted to hotel purposes cannot be determined, but additions were gradually made to it, and during the early portion of the century, after the close of the War of 1812, it was in full blast, under the management at different times of Hughes, the original builder of Congress Hall, and of McKenzie, who died but a few days ago, near Camden, N. J., at a very advanced age. Previous to 1827 it was known as McKenzie's Hotel, but in that year it was moved back from the ocean a distance of 120 feet, and rechristened the Atlantic. The other evening I had a pleasant "interview" with the veteran sojourner at Cape May who officiated on this occasion.

"My first regular visit to Cape May," said the veteran, "was in 1835, and from that time to the present I have not missed a single season. In those early days there was a jolly set of boys to be found here in summer. They were called the 'forkers,' and were up to all sorts of tricks, the title being given to them from a custom they had of routing a fellow out of bed in the middle of the night, and daubing his face over with paint, or otherwise maltreating him, while they pinned his neck to the wall with a forked stick. They amused themselves also by tossing men in the air with blankets, and rolling ten-pin balls down stairs at dead of night, and in other festive ways. One of the best-known of these 'forkers' had been selected to do the christening, but he had taken too much bitters that morning, and when he reached the roof of the building he was too crazy to go any further. So the task fell to my lot, and I crawled out on the roof through the trap-door, and crept along until I came to the gable end. I then flourished a bottle of seawater—nothing stronger was wasted, I assure you—around my head, and broke it over the end, exclaiming:—

"'In the name of old Father Neptune I christen this house the Atlantic Hotel. May prosperity attend it, its worthy host, and all its guests!'

"And then the crowd of people below gave a shout, the colors were run up, and the guns were fired. After that we had a grand collation on the lawn, and half the crowd were drunk before the thing was fairly over."

In 1840 the establishment passed into the hands of Joseph and Benjamin McMakin, who, in 1842, built what was known, until the great fire of last August, as the New Atlantic. On the death of Captain Benjamin McMakin, in April of last year, the property passed into the hands of his son, John McMakin, whose first season was brought to such an unfortunate ending. But Mr. McMakin has not been idle during the winter. About thirty feet of the original building, which was not reached by the flames, has been moved across Jackson street to the site of the destroyed New Atlantic, and fitted up to be used as a hotel in winter, and a restaurant in summer. On the spot where the portion of the old building which has been thus transplanted stood for so many years, Mr. McMakin has erected a substantial building four stories in height, and with an ocean front of 36 feet and a depth on Jackson street of 89 feet. On both fronts it is surrounded by a portico ten feet in width, presenting, altogether, an attractive appearance. The portion of the Old Atlantic adjoining the new structure, and facing the ocean, has been refitted also, but next fall it is the intention of the proprietor to tear that down and build a wing on the same plan as the portion already completed, with a width of 36 feet and a total sea frontage of 175 feet. The capacity of the establishment will then fully equal that of the building destroyed by fire last August.

Concerning the other leading hotels, there is but little to be said, except in the case of the Stockton House. The United States has disappeared, and the Columbia, with its interior fitted up and all traces of the great fire removed from its surroundings, will remain under the management of George J. Bolton, Esq., who has conducted it so long. In the Stockton House there has been a change, and this magnificent establishment will be opened on the 25th of June by Charles Duffy, Esq., of the Continental, Philadelphia, a gentleman who is well known to the travelling public, and has had enough experience in hotel life to render the approaching season at the Stockton what its first season most decidedly was not—a well-deserved success.

WASHTENAW.

THE SALE OF THE D'HUYVETTER COLLECTION.—The sale last evening of the D'Huyvetter collection of fine oil paintings at the Art Galleries of B. Scott, Jr., No. 1117 Chesnut street was largely attended, but the pictures went off at very low prices. This, however satisfactory it might be to the purchasers, could not be very gratifying to the owner, who was, however, we suppose, prepared to take his chances. The following were some of the prices obtained:—No. 6, "Sheep," by Carpentero, of Antwerp, $8; No. 8, "Effect of Candle Light," by Wermeulen, $17; No. 20, "Hunting Party," by Moerenhout, $20; No. 15, "The Fox Hunter," by Marohn, $40; No. 17, "Chickens and Ducks," by C. Van Leemputten, $40; No. 18, "Going to School," by H. Von Seben, $30; No. 21, "The Little Mischief," by Th. Gerard, $70; No. 22, "Fishing Pond," by Rothermel, $60; No. 32, "Landscape, Sheep and Cattle," by C. Van Leemputten, $50; No. 36, "Landscape and Cattle," by H. Savery, $195; No. 49, "Winter—The Captive," by Mari Ten Kate, $350; Nos. 51 and 52, "The Departure" and "The Return," by W. Angus, each $75; No. 59, "Landscape and Cattle," by A. Mauve, $115; No. 71, "The Young Recruit," by Marolin, $35; No. 79, "Chocolate Girl of Dresden," by Carl de France, $50.

This evening some of the most desirable pictures in the collection will be disposed of. From the prices of last night it will be seen that plenty of opportunities will be afforded for getting works of merit at very small prices.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW SPRING STYLES.
MEN'S CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
A full assortment, unequalled in style, fit, and general completeness by any stock of Ready-made Garments in Philadelphia, now on hand. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.
HALF WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

A FRIENDLY CALL, AND WHAT WAS SAID.—It is human nature to tell our friends of our ailments. We all do it, expecting sympathy. Sympathy is a great comfort to invalids. When we have recovered, too, we are fond of talking of the medicines that relieved us. This is a good trait in our humanity. It shows that we are grateful for the benefits received.

The other day Mrs. E. Sutcliff, the well-known teacher of crayon painting, whose *atelier* is in Court street, Brooklyn, was visited by a lady pupil, who had been absent from her class nearly a month. "What has been the matter?" said Mrs. S., "Have you been sick?" "Very," was the reply. "What complaint?" "Dyspepsia. I thought I should have died." "Ah! and what did the doctors do for you, my dear?" said Mrs. S. "Nothing," responded the young lady. "A gentleman friend," continued she, with a tell-tale blush, "induced me to try PLANTATION BITTERS, and you see the result: *I am perfectly well!*" This conversation occurred in Mrs. Sutcliff's studio; and it is here given as she relates it, word for word.

CAT'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have been receiving an immense quantity of goods this winter and spring, with the expectation of having immediate sale, which so far has not come up to expectation. Consequently a very large stock is on hand, which must be closed out, and will be sold at less than old gold prices. Below we quote the prices of a few staple goods:—

White French China Dining Sets,	135	pieces			$30 00
" " " "	115	"			21 50
" " " Tea "	44	"			7 00
" " " "	46	"			8 00
Best Stone China Dining Sets,	97	"			9 50
" " " Tea "	44	"			3 50
" " " "	46	"			4 00
" " " Chamber "					2 50
" " " Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pcs., (cups with handles)					65
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pc					1 00
Parisian Granite Dining Plate, 9½ inches, per doz.					1 00
Table Tumblers, per dozen					65
Table Goblets, per dozen, assorerd styles					1 00

These goods are all first quality. Purchasers can rely on having them just the same as samples shown. Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination. Show-room open until 9 o'clock at night.

IF YOUR THROAT IS SORE, or you are annoyed by a constant Cough, use promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It will relieve the air passages of all phlegm or mucus, allay inflammation, and so give the diseased parts a chance to heal. No safer remedy can be had for all Coughs and Colds, or any complaint of the Throat or Lungs, and if taken in time a short trial will prove its efficacy. Sold everywhere.

MORE NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.
THE NEW STYLE VEST FOR GENTLEMEN.
ENGLISH PANTALOONS, new style and an endless variety of elegant Coatings, full line of BANNOCKBURNS for SUITS.
CHARES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

SEA MOSS FARINE, from pure Irish moss, for blanc mange, puddings, custards, creams, etc., etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S BOYS' SUITS, $3 UP.
Wanamaker & Brown's Garibaldis and Bismarks.
Wanamaker & Brown's Business Suits, $3 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's Chesterfields.
Wanamaker & Brown's New Style Walking Coats.
Wanamaker & Brown's Dress Sacks.
Wanamaker & Brown's Light Overcoats.
Wanamaker & Brown's Spring Overcoats, $6.
Wanamaker & Brown's Black Suits, $17 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's Melton Suits, $15 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's Youths' Chesterfields.
Wanamaker & Brown's Youths' Metropolitan Sacks.
Wanamaker & Brown's Black Dress Pants, $5 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's Black Dress Vest, $3 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's Clergymen's Suits.
Wanamaker & Brown's Silk-faced Chesterfields.
Wanamaker & Brown's Register Walking Coats.
Wanamaker & Brown's Paletot Street Coats.
Wanamaker & Brown's Harris Cassimere Suits.
Wanamaker & Brown's New Style Boys' Jackets.
Wanamaker & Brown's Blue Sack Coats, $10 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's Every-day Pants, $3 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's Silk-mixed Suits.
Wadamaker & Brown's Boys' Dept., first floor.
Wanamaker & Brown's Custom Department, the largest in Philadelphia.
S. E. corner Sixth and Market.
S. E. corner Sixth and Market.
S. E. corner Sixth and Market.
☞ *Oak Hall.*
☞ *Oak Hall.*
☞ *Oak Hall.*

☞ CARD.—Since last Fall we have secured the two large lots adjoining us, and have erected upon them an iron-front building equal in size to our former building, making OAK HALL TWICE AS LARGE AS BEFORE, in order to accommodate the great mass of people who have become our customers. We invite all our customers, with their neighbors and friends, to pay us an early visit to examine our mammoth buildings and to inspect our mammoth stock.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 502, 504, and 536 MARKET Street,
and Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13 S. SIXTH Street.

MARRIED.

GENTRY—LETERMAN.—On the 14th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Bridesburg, by Rev. L. D. McClintock, Mr. HARRY P. GENTRY, of Busileton, to Miss LOUISA LETERMAN, of Bridesburg.

ORMEROD—WATTS.—At Nice, on the 17th of March, by the Rev. Charles Childers, at the English Church, Captain RICHARD WINSTANLEY ORMEROD, of Herefordshire, England, to Miss MATILDA WATTS, daughter of the Hon. Henry M. Watts, of Philadelphia, United States.

DIED.

BARBER.—On the morning of the 20th instant, CARRIE, wife of James S. Barber, and daughter of Israel L. and the late Elizabeth Fish.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

HUNTER.—On the 19th instant, FRANCES MARY, daughter of James R. and Antoinette Hunter, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1919 Ridge avenue, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

KENDRICK.—On the 19th instant, of scarlet fever, Jennie Bringhurst, youngest daughter of William D. and Maggie Kendrick, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 226 Chester street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

LLOYD.—On the 17th instant, TILLIE IRVING, only daughter of Hugh and Jeannette M. Lloyd, aged 5 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Darby, Delaware county, Pa., on Thursday, April 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

MCKINLEY.—On the 19th instant, MARTHA B. PAYTON, wife of Hugh H. McKinley, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1044 Ward street, on Friday, the 22d instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Philadelphia Cemetery.

MARTIN.—On the 16th instant, JAMES MARTIN, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Board of Directors of the Mechanics' Insurance Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 807 Noble street, on Thursday morning, the 21st instant, at 8½ o'clock.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 15 rp6

LOOKING-GLASSES
OF WARRANTED MANUFACTURE,
VERY BEST FRENCH PLATES,
SELLING AT COST,
UNTIL MAY 1,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
4 19 6t

DRY GOODS.
Curwen Stoddart & Brother
HAVE PURCHASED THE ENTIRE STOCK OF AN
IMPORTER OF LINEN GOODS,
AND ON
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20,
WILL OFFER TO
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
HOTEL KEEPERS,
MERCHANTS,
HOUSEKEEPERS, and the
PUBLIC GENERALLY,
A SPLENDID LINE OF
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.
IRISH DAMASK LINENS.
BARNSLEY Do. Do.
LINEN SHEETINGS.
PILLOW-CASE LINENS.
DAMASK NAPKINS.
Do. DOYLIES.
BORDERED TOWELS.
TOWELLINGS.
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES, and a full line of SHIRTING LINENS.
To effect rapid sales of this large and bulky stock, prices will be made very attractive.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
OLD AND CHEAP LOCATION,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
4 19 3t Above Willow.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner Eighth and Filbert Sts.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED—
A cheap lot of Black Silks, $1 37½, $1 62½, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3.
Several lots new styles Mixed Dress Goods.
Black Hernanis.
Black Alpacas, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 80, 90c., $1 a yard.
Alpaca Lustres, Delaines, etc.
Fast color Calicoes, 10 and 12½c.
A new lot of Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, Guipure Bands, Pique Trimmings
A job lot of 8-4 White Table Linens, 50c., worth 87½c., slightly soiled.
Handsome Damask Towels, 50c.
Figured Crash Towelling, 15c., worth 20c.
Huckaback Towels, 12½c. up to 40c.
Nursery Bird Eye; Bird Eye Linens.
Best makes of Shirting Linens.
WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.
Satin, Plaid, and Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss, Plaid Organdies, 25c. yard.
French Swiss, 25c., worth 38c.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, etc.
White Piques, 25, 30, 33, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 70c.
Marseilles Quilts, imported to order expressly for our own sales, under regular prices.
Ladies' and Children's Spring Gloves.
New lot of Kid Gloves, stitch back, choice colors.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, choice colors.
Joseph Kid Gloves.
A large assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery, very cheap.
500 doz. Ladies' Hemstitch Hdkfs., all linen, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 31, 38, 45, and 50c.
Ladies and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs., Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs.
Children's Colored Border Hdkfs., 8 and 10c.
PRICE & WOOD,
3 5w§ N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
Have opened their Spring Stock of
EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS.
PIQUES IN EVERY VARIETY.
PLAID, FIGURED AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS.
VICTORIA LAWN, CAMBRIC AND JACONET LAWN AND SWISS PUFFED MUSLIN.
FRENCH NAINSOOK AND ORGANDIES.
REAL AND IMITATION LACES.
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN AND LACE COLLARS AND CUFFS.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO MAKING UP INFANTS' WARDROBES. 3 28smw3mrp

PARIS.
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
No. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.
This house, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found, at the lowest prices, the most complete assortment of
SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
WOOLLENS, LACE, LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES,
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS,
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICES.
Mar. 15, 26, Ap. 11, 15, 20, May 2, 5, 16, and 25.

DRY GOODS.
ELDER, WALTON & CO.,
215 N. NINTH Street, 215
ABOVE RACE,
HAVE OPENED TO-DAY A HANDSOME LINE OF
DRESS GOODS,
Which we shall offer at a small advance on
COST.
Steel and Wool Poplins, double width, 50 cents.
Splendid quality do., 62½ cents.
Grey Poplins, 28 cents.
Chene Poplins, double width, 37½ cents.
Best quality Black and White Stripes for Suits, 28 cents. Bargain.
One lot Dappled Mohair, 20 cents.
BLACK ALPACAS A SPECIALTY. Bargains at 22, 28, 31, 37½, 50, 62½, 75 cents.
Our 50 cent number is specially attractive.
BLACK SILKS CLOSING OUT.
GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN WHITE GOODS.
Striped Nainsooks, 20 cents.
Striped Nainsooks, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 44 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 18½, 22, 25 to 62½ cents.
Great Bargains in Plaid Muslin at 37½ cents.
Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns.
Swiss Muslins, 15 18½, 20, 25, 37½, 45 cents.
Pique, 17, 21, 25, 28, 31, 37½ 50 cents. Cheap.
Good wide Plain Percales, 33 cents. Reduced.
Striped and Chene Ginghams for Suits.
Bias Plaid Percales.
Bargains in Towels, 12½, 25 cents.
4 20 5t ELDER, WALTON & CO.

H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
Have now open a large assortment of
BLACK HERNANIS,
In the large open mesh.
Black French Hernanis at 37½c., worth 50c.
Black all-wool Hernanis at 65c., worth 87½c.
Black Silk and Wool Hernanis at 75c., worth $1.
Black Silk and Wool Hernanis at $1, worth $1 25.
2 YARDS WIDE BLACK SILK AND WOOL HERNANIS, $3, WORTH $4.
Black and White Stripe Summer Silks.
Grey and Black Stripe Summer Silks.
Grey and Black Plaid Summer Silks.
Colored Striped Summer Silks.
Fine Chene Silks at $1 75, worth $2 50.
Plaid Summer Silks at 87½c., very cheap.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, in fine qualities, at very low prices.
540 YARDS MOTTLED GRENADINES, at 6¼ cents,
A VERY GREAT BARGAIN. it

1870. 1870.
3-4 and 8-4 Black Hernani,
IN ALL WOOL AND SILK AND WOOL,
FROM 75 CENTS TO $5 PER YARD.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
3 30 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street
Spring Importations.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
PRICES DOWN
4 21 mwf TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his stock of DRY GOODS, selected with great care, and will be sold as cheap as any house in the city.
BLACK SILKS from $1 50 to $6 per yard.
FANCY SILKS from $1 to $3.0.
HERNANI in Black and Colors.
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
INDIA PONGEE.
DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, and many articles not to be found in any other store.
GIVE US A CALL. 4 6 2m

WILLIAM DOUGHERTY,
No. 318 South THIRTEENTH Street.
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
BLACK SILKS, $2 00, $2 50, $2 75, $3 00.
OUR DRESS GOODS are of the most desirable styles and fabrics that there is to be found in this market.
Customers will find our rates as low as any quoted in this city.
WHITE GOODS of every description.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Strictly one price. Open in the evening. 1t

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m§

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 322 AND 324 SOUTH STREET,
has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets an Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

CLOTHING.
JONES'
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.
OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.
4 11 mwf5ptf GEO. W. NIEMANN.

MEDICAL.
29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. 29
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA
Rheumatism a Life-Time Specialty.
A Permanent Cure Discovered.
Neuralgia a Life-Time Specialty.
A Permanent Cure Discovered.
Rheumatism a Life-Time Specialty.
A Permanent Cure Discovered.
Important to
RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS.
DR. J. P. FITLER, the eminent Philadelphia Physician, and Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence (now one of Philadelphia's oldest Practitioners), stands alone as specially devoting (37) thirty-seven years to Rheumatism and Neuralgia, in its different forms, with a success unparalleled in the annals of the Profession. Being now regarded among his Brother Physicians as the highest and best authority in Rheumatic complaints, being a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1823, his Diploma contains the following signatures of the most celebrated and world-renowned Professors of modern times, viz.:—
PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK, M. D., Prof. Surgery.
J. REDMAN COXE, M. D., Prof. on Mat. Med.
N. CHAPMAN, M. D., Prof. on Prac. Med.
T. C. JAMES, Prof. on Obstetrics.
ROBERT HARE, M. D., Prof. on Chemistry.
WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D., Prof. on Surgery
W. E. HORNER, M. D., Prof. on Anatomy.
W. P. DEWEES, M. D., Prof. on Obstetrics.
S. JACKSON, M. D., Prof. Insts. of Med.
Dr. J. P. FITLER also graduated at the Philadelphia Medical Institute, 28th day of March, A. D. 1833. This Institution was founded 1817, by the renowned Dr. N. Chapman. DR. FITLER'S Diploma from this College contains the following signatures:—
JOHN BELL, M. D., Prof. on Med. Juris.
J. K. MITCHELL, M. D., Prof. on Med. Chem.
W. E. HORNER, M. D., Prof. on Anatomy.
S. JACKSON, M. D., Prof. Inst. of Medicine.
THOMAS HARRIS, M. D., Prof. on Surgery.
H. L. HODGE, M. D., Prof. on Obstetrics.
DR. JOSEPH P. FITLER was a student under the celebrated Professor N. Chapman, M. D., and holds the following endorsement from him dated October 10, 1832:—
DR. JOSEPH P. FITLER read Medicine in my office, and regularly attended the Lectures of the University of Pennsylvania, and those of the Medical Institute; also, the Practice of the Hospitals and Almshouse. His advantages of acquiring professional knowledge have been unusually great. It affords me pleasure to bear this evidence of his uncommon merit.
N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
The subscribers being personally acquainted with DR. JOSEPH P. FITLER, have the fullest confidence in his professional skill.
BENJAMIN S. JANNEY, M. D.
W. E. HORNER, M. D.
N. SHOEMAKER, M. D.
PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1833.
A SCIENTIFIC PREPARATION.
DR. FITLER'S PRESCRIPTION.
A MEDICAL MONOPOLY.
DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
FOR CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
INFLAM. RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA IN BODY
NEURALGIA IN THE HEAD,
NERVOUS HEADACHE,
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
in ninety-five cases out of every hundred.
USED INWARDLY AND PLEASANT.
USED INWARDLY AND PLEASANT
USED INWARDLY ONLY.
WARRANTED VEGETABLE.
WARRANTED VEGETABLE.
"WARRANTED VEGETABLE
AND UNINJURIOUS."
DR. J. P. FITLER has devoted his professional life to the special treatment of Rheumatism and Neuralgia. His "Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy" (used inwardly only, as external applications are of but temporary relief), with its wonderful cures, its mighty reputation, its established merit, its standard position, being neither quack medicine nor patent medicine, but a prescription unequalled and unrivalled. A positive agreement or legal guarantee given to every patient stating exact quantity to cure, or the amount paid refunded.
Consultations and advice daily, without any charge, at DR. FITLER'S Office.
Legally warranted to cure in limited quantity, or price paid refunded.
Written contract given stating quantity to use or amount paid refunded.
DR. FITLER'S Remedy is endorsed by upwards of 17,000 testimonials of cure, including the following Philadelphia or home reference, all severe cases of an aggravated condition, hopeless, and in most instances helpless:—
H. A. Dreer, 714 Chesnut street.
William Davis, 426 German street.
J. McCleary, 513 East Girard avenue.
B. C. Chase, Darby road.
H. Stratton, 849 Darien street.
A. McKane, 1339 Shippen street.
S. Griffith, 705 Korsler street.
A. J. Colton, 1109 North Third street.
Mrs. Hopkins, Point Breeze road.
Mrs. Lentz, 136 South Eighth street.
Mrs. Richardson, 1338 South Fourth street.
Mrs. C. Boyd, 1046 South Fifth street.
C. F. Eccleston, 1345 Brandywine street.
S. Money, 1330 South Sixth street.
James Millinger, Birney's Place, W. P.
C. F. Clothier, 26 North Water street.
C. Nobling, 1519 Frankford road.
S. C. Zimmerman, 1748 Marshall street.
C. W. Ridgway, 215 North Seventh street.
Hon. W. B. Elliott, 804 North Seventh street.
H. R. Shock, 1024 Columbia avenue.
James Hinas, Forty-first and Market streets.
Charles L. Brown, Wood street, below Tenth.
John Voutier, Rope Ferry road.
William Wagand, 1433 Brighton street, 15th ward.
Griffis Snively, 229 George street.
S. Kilpatrick, 1744 Olive street.
D. Taylor, Esq., 404 Taylor street.
Mrs. Gravenstine, Armat street, Germantown.
Mrs. Rice, School lane, Germantown.
Mrs. Barton, Clinton and Henry streets, Camden.
Mrs. Bacon, 236 Market street, Camden.
Mrs. Keeley, Ridge road, below Poplar.
E. A. Dougherty, 209 North Ninth street, Camden.
E. A. Hughes, 324 North Fifteenth street.
Mrs Stevens, 244 South street.
Mrs. Simmons, 237 Dilwyn street.
Mrs. Dunlap, 1530 Hewston street.
Mrs. Hanson, Twenty-second ward, Manayunk.
Mrs. Ogle, Manayunk, Twenty-second ward.
George Elliott, Frankford, Twenty-third ward.
George Burns, Paul and Mill streets, Frankford.
Mrs. Kline, White Hall, Bridesburg.
John Wackerly, 1110 Buttonwood street.
Satisfaction Guaranteed to all Sufferers Trying It.
DR. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy has wrappers printed by the American Bank Note Company's Finest Steel Plate Engraving, with Medallion of DR. J. P. FITLER thereon.
The genuine sold by Druggists at $1 50 per bottle. Six bottles at $7 50.
All letters or communications answered and Remedy delivered free of charge.
MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS DAILY.
DR. FITLER'S OFFICE
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
19 swtf PHILADELPHIA

A Winter Vigil.

In the winter of 186– it fell to my lot to investigate one of the most touching stories of a white man's endurance and an Indian's vengeance I ever came across in the whole Northwest. As some of the more curious portions of the official note-book of an Indian agent, I transcribe the memoranda relating to it.

Albert Black was an honest English gentleman, whose adventures in search of fortune led him away from Regent street to wander in western worlds, and this is the way he "put through" a portion of the winter of that year. He was residing, with a single companion, in a little log cabin at the Indian village of Bella-Coola, on the coast of British Columbia. There was no white man nearer than one hundred miles, but the villages of many Indian tribes were situated in the immediate vicinity. The winter was only half through; few natives came trading about the post, and as time lay heavily on their hands, Black and his companion resolved to go hunting for a few days. A canoe was accordingly fitted out with a stock of provisions and ammunition, and with an Indian as steersman and pilot they proceeded to cruise about among the islands, now and then landing and stalking deer, or shooting the ducks and wild geese which assemble in countless flocks by the mouths of the northwestern rivers in winter. The season was mild, with but a thin coating of snow on the ground, so that each night they encamped in the open air, and slept well wrapped up in their blankets around the blazing log fire. Few old explorers in these countries ever think of carrying a tent with them, and our hunters were not possessed of one, even had they cared to avail themselves of its shelter. They had been cruising about in this manner for several days, when, as usual, they encamped one night on an island, with the canoe drawn up on the beach. Their provisions they built up around them, to guard them from the attacks of any prowling Indians or other mishaps. Their Indian pilot had informed them that he was just about out of powder and bullets, at the same time begging to be supplied with some, exhibiting his pouch, which contained but two charges. The hunters were too tired to open their packages, and, notwithstanding his solicitations, they put him off until morning. They then, as usual, loaded their rifles, the Indian doing so also; and all three men lay down to sleep, and all slept save one.

How long they slept Black could not say, but all that he remembered was being awoke by the report of a rifle. A low scream, and then a moan by his side, told him that all was over with his companion. The Indian's place was vacant, and before Black could become fully conscious of his situation, he was fired at from the dark, and a bullet struck his thigh. He attempted to rise, but was unable; his leg was fractured. Instantly he grasped his revolver, and he had scarcely done so before he was conscious of a figure crouching towards him in the darkness.

He immediately fired, but the shot did not take effect, and his would-be murderer retreated behind some rocks. He now stanched the blood flowing from his wound as well as circumstances would permit, tying a handkerchief around it. All doubt was now at an end that the Indian guide, tempted by the property, had murdered his companion, and was only prevented by the want of ammunition from despatching him too. All night long—it seemed a year—he kept awake, too excited to sleep, though he was faint from loss of blood. Sometimes he would relapse into an uneasy sleep, from which he would be startled by the barking of his little dog, when he would grasp his revolver, only to see a figure again skulking into the darkness. Daylight at last came, and he had now time to contemplate his situation. Helpless, badly wounded, far from white or even friendly Indian, he was alone, with an enemy watching every moment to destroy him, as he had done his companion, whose glassy eyes glared up at him. Provisions enough were lying scattered around; but none were accessible as food, save the bag of sugar, and on this his chief chance of subsistence lay. He knew enough of science to know that Magendie's dogs when fed on sugar soon grew emaciated, but he also knew that it supported life for a time. Before night snow fell, and covered the dead body out of his sight. Sometimes he would relapse into a half-waking sleep, when again the ever-faithful dog, who seemed almost conscious how matters stood, would warn him of the approach of his enemy. It was in vain that Black attempted to get a shot at him; and had it not been for the watchfulness of his dog-friend, the wretch must soon have been able to despatch with his knife the guardian whose revolver intervened between him and the coveted property. And so they kept their dreary vigils, and the snow fell heavily; and though his leg pained him exceedingly, he managed to keep warm in his blanket-lined burrow. The Indian would sometimes disappear for hours and even a day, apparently looking after food. The poor hunter would then imagine that he had got clear of his bloodthirsty enemy, when again the barking of Flora would warn her master. On one or two occasions the Indian managed to approach within a few feet of his intended victim before his presence was detected; and as both murderer and hunter were equally intent on each other's destruction, escapes were sometimes rather narrow. Several days elapsed in this manner, until at last the Indian seemed to have grown tired, and left the island in the canoe; for they were no longer alarmed. The sugar bag was getting nearly done, and the poor dog was now so weak with hunger, that, even when it did not absent itself searching for food on the shore, it was scarcely able to give an alarm. If Black survived hunger and his wound, which was now getting very painful, the Indian, he knew, would soon return and accomplish his purpose. With such thoughts his prospects were gloomy enough, and so he dozed away the hours, half frozen and faint. It was the tenth night (he had long lost count of time, but found so afterwards) since the murderous attack, when he was awoke by a loud talking on the beach.

The moon, sailing over the leaden, snowy sky, enabled him to recognize the figures of several Indians hauling a canoe on to the beach. He grasped his revolver, determined to sell his life dearly, for he was now fully persuaded that it must be his murderer returned with assistance. It was strange, however, it struck him, that they had landed in such an exposed situation. "Who are you?" he inquired, in the Chinook jargon—the trading language of the coast. A low, surprised cry came from them. They were apparently unaware of the presence of any one but themselves. Again he shouted more cheerily, and they approached him, when he was delighted to recognize the familiar faces of several Bella-Coola Indians—old acquaintances of his. He told them his story; and as they listened, he uncovered the body of his murdered companion, they, every now and again, bursting into a cry of horror. Food was prepared, and every attention paid to him. The dead body was buried, and Black conveyed to the Indian village, where he was carefully nursed until news reached the nearest white man's abode. The solitary colonist hurried down, and happening to have been in earlier days an officer in the army, he knew a little about surgery. He dressed Black's wounds, and conveyed him back to the settlements, where, under proper medical treatment, he slowly recovered. But it was many months before he could walk without crutches, and to the end of his life he will bear the marks of that fearful experience of "putting through the winter" in the dark days of 186–. As we have a good deal (in novels) of the generous savage, I may as well say that my poor friend had to pay well for all the hospitality he received. The water he drank, the ground he lay on, the wood that warmed him, the food he ate, everything was charged for, but most cheerfully paid.

It is, however, a great pleasure to relate that, after the bill was paid, the Indian threw in the execution of the murderer into the bargain. The avengers of blood found him in his lodge, comfortably awaiting the death of Black by starvation or cold, either of which he no doubt thought would save him all trouble. He seemed rather to exult when charged with shooting the white men; but the Bella-Coola warriors took a different view of matters, and, with a summary justice which would have done credit to a Californian vigilance committee, they shot him where he sat.

As for poor Black, I saw him dancing at a Christmas party not very long ago; but a terrible limp, which caused his partner to afterwards style him an "awkward sort of colonial fellow," told me another tale.—*All the Year Round.*

The New Thames Tunnel.

A new tunnel under the Thames has just been finished successfully in London, at a cost of £16,000; and a third is contemplated. Mr. Barlow, the engineer, seems to have had less trouble in this work than his great predecessor, Brunel. The London *News* says of this tunnel, which is called the subway:—

"The mysterious-looking thoroughfare admits of a very brief description. It is a well-constructed tubular iron bridge, about a quarter of a mile long and seven feet in diameter, sunk bodily into the bed of the Thames, so as to be snugly embedded in the London clay through its entire distance. Nowhere is the subway nearer than twenty-two feet to the water, and in places it is as much as fifty feet distant—an important fact to bear in mind in comparing the subway with the old Thames tunnel, over the archcrown of which there were here and there but four feet to the water. The subway, in point of fact, dips at the rate of one in thirty. At present the Tower Hill station at the one end, and the Tooley street station at the other, are more useful than ornamental, especially when the cage by which passengers are taken down is at the bottom. We use the word 'cage' because of its resemblance to that familiar object of the mining districts, but it is in reality rather a nicely padded little apartment, semi-circular in shape, and with cushioned seat for four or six. Into this the passenger enters, and the doors are shut. There is a rumble, a rattle, a consciousness of steady downward motion, and an intention perhaps to remark to your neighbor that it is all very pleasant, but any such reflection is nipped in the bud by the termination of the journey, which has occupied about the time it would take to count a dozen. The distance is only fifty feet. Through a small waiting-room you enter a long, low carriage, with seats for seven each side. The signal is given, the drum begins to revolve, the wire-rope twines swiftly round it, the pretty omnibus answers to the strain, and in about sixty seconds the subterranean passage of the Thames has been accomplished. Safety is secured in the shafts by an unusually powerful clip; in the subway by the single line of tram-rails, upon which collision is impossible. We walked through the narrow, dark road yesterday, absolutely dryshod, and without any inconvenience from defective ventilation. At times, a listener in the centre of the subway can hear strange noises, said to be the reverberations of paddles beating the river overhead, and the sounds of hammering and thumping on board vessels. The Tower-Hill fares at present are fixed at a penny and two-pence, but they will probably have to be reduced by one-half."

A Warning to Theatre-Goers.

An amusing incident occurred the other night at the National Theatre, Washington. In the front row of the parquette sat a beautiful, bright little boy, about three and a half years old, whose appearance and childish (though shrewd) remarks had attracted much attention, and who, with the natural curiosity of childhood, asked the meaning of everything that struck him as peculiar, among which, the large exodus of gentlemen to take "a smile" was one; he asked the friend who had him in charge:—"Where are all these people going? Is the play over?" He was told they were "going to get a drink." He watched them file past as he looked over the front of the parquette, and took a stout, elderly gentleman fairly aback by asking him, in a perfectly audible voice, "Are *you* going to take a drink?" All in the vicinity fairly yelled with laughter, and clapped hands with delight, doubtless to the astonishment of that portion of the audience who were not within hearing of the cause. It is feared the old gentleman by his looks thought that some one had prompted the child, but such was not the case; it was just as stated above.

Pearls in the Gulf of California.

The revenue returns for 1869 show that the catch of pearls and shell for the past year on the Gulf coast of the territory granted to the "Lower California Company" amounted to the large sum of $78,000. This, of course, is the valuation of the pearls given by the divers and speculators, and is consequently very much below the actual value of the catch.

A pearl is sold frequently for $20, which, resold at Panama, at $200, brings $1000 in Paris, and in many cases much greater profits have been made on very fine gems.

Not one-half the catch is ever reported to the Government, and the yield of the Gulf for 1869 may be safely estimated at $300,000 in gold.

—On the 7th instant there was in the Treasury of California $878,134 in gold and $71,743 in currency.

MICHAEL WEAVER. GEORGE H. S. UHLER.

WEAVER & CO.,

Rope and Twine Manufacturers

AND

Dealers in Hemp and Ship Chandlery.

No. 29 North WATER Street,

4 11 1m No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed will be exposed to

PUBLIC SALE,

AT THE HOTEL OF JOSEPH YARNALL,

In the town of New Castle, New Castle County Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,

The 23d day of April, A. D 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. the following described

REAL ESTATE, Viz.:

All that certain tract or parcel of land called the Mile House Farm, situate, lying, and being in the hundred and county of New Castle, in the State of Delaware, near the town of New Castle, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a point in the centre of the road leading from New Castle to Hamburg lane, opposite a stone, set on the north side of said road, and at the distance of 17 16-100 perches from a ditch dividing the land hereby to be conveyed from land now held by T. Tasker, formerly a part of Stonham farm, thence along the centre of the said road north 73½ degrees, east 17 16-100 perches, to a point in the said road opposite the middle of the ditch aforesaid, thence along the middle of the ditch aforesaid north 37½ degrees, west 54 56-100 perches, thence north 49¾ degrees, west 44 76-100 perches, north 38¼ degrees, east 36 44-100 perches to the centre of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, thence along the line of the said road, westwardly to the line dividing this land from land of the heirs of Robert Burton, deceased, thence with the said dividing line south, nine degrees, west 73 perches, north 78½ degrees, west 10 5-10 perches, south 39½ degrees, west 52 perches, south 75½ degrees, east 2 5-10 perches, south 24 degrees, west 39 2-10 perches, to the Marsh Bank, and continuing the same course 12 8-10 perches to low-water mark on the river Delaware, thence by the line of low-water mark up the said river to a point opposite to the stone on the side of the Hamburg road aforesaid, and thence by a line at right angles to the said road, to the centre of the said road and place of beginning, containing of upland and marsh eighty-four acres, more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles W. Grant and Isabella his wife, and William H. Paddock and Laura his wife, and Elmer Clark, terre tenant, and to be sold by

JACOB RICHARDSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, New Castle, April 4, A. D. 1870. [4 12 10t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C., WASHINGTON, April 18, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 2 o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, the 31st day of May next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations, from the 1st of July, 1870, to the 30th of June, 1871:—

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Brooklyn, New York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington City, District of Columbia.
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.
Mare Island, California.
Pensacola, Florida.

Each ration to consist of twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or fourteen ounces of salt or fresh beef; eighteen ounces of soft bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of corn meal; and to every one hundred rations fifteen pounds of beans or peas, or ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted (or roasted and ground) coffee, or one pound eight ounces of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound four ounces adamantine or star candles; four pounds of soap; three pounds twelve ounces of salt; four ounces of pepper.

The rations are to be delivered on the order of the commanding officer of each station. The fresh beef either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind and fore quarters, necks and kidney tallow to be excluded; the pork No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour known as extra superfine in the markets of the place where the station is located; the coffee good Rio; the sugar good New Orleans, or its equivalent, and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, etc., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:—

The undersigned, —— ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of —— —— —— for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness:—
E. F.

I hereby certify that the above-named are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, the United States District Attorney or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster,
United States Marine Corps.

4 20 w4t

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

M. MARSHALL,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,

Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.

10 21 thstu6m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THOMAS W. SWEENEY, of Reading, in the County of Berks, and State of Pennsylvania, in the said District, a Bankrupt, who formerly carried on business in Philadelphia, Pa., under the firm name of T. W. Sweeney, Jr., said firm being composed of himself and R. Hollman and Isaac Wells, both of Minersville, Pa., having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1870 at 2 o'clock P. M., before Register H. MALTZBERGER, at his office, No. 46 N. SIXTH Street, Reading, Pa., that the examination of the said bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1870, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where parties in interest may show cause against the discharge.

Witness the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1870. (L. S.)

G. R. FOX, Clerk.

Attest—H. MALTZBERGER, Register. 4 1 4t27

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH S. SMITH, deceased.—Letters of Administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to

HENRY H. SMITH, Administrator,
3 16w6t No. 1112 WALNUT Street.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

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AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [4 1 3m

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 82 and Accrued Interest.

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

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4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

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THE MAY MAGAZINES.

"LIPPINCOTT'S."

The May number of *Lippincott's* has the following table of contents:—

Anthony Trollope's new story, "Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite," Part I; "May," a poem, by George N. Sears; "The Echo of Appomattox Across the Atlantic," by Justin McCarthy; "The Virginia Tourist" (illustrated), by Edward A. Pollard; "Nathaniel Hawthorne," by Henry T. Tuckerman; "How I Found my Fate," by Mrs. W. A. Thompson; "The Cross in Legend, Poetry, and Art," by Mrs. Mary A. Lloyd; "Eccentricity as a Pursuit," by Walter E. McCann; "The Coming Woman," by Miss Mary P. Wells; "The Vicar of Bullhampton," concluded (illustrated), by Anthony Trollope; "Guesses and Queries," Part I, by N. S Dodge; "Ethramonia," a tale, by Louise S. Dorr; "Mary," a poem, by Rose Terry; "Widow Bedott in Philadelphia;" "Our Monthly Gossip;" "Literature of the Day."

From Justin McCarthy's article entitled "The Echo of Appomattox Across the Atlantic," we take the following:—

Statesmen are men who learn by experience. *A priori* politicians are quacks. The difference between a Bismark and a Metternich is that the former studies results, and the latter maintains theories. If ever any man started in the business of statesmanship with a disbelief in the fundamental theory of popular government, Bismark did: he utterly distrusted and despised it. But when he began to see that it had results worth studying, he studied them and it; and he was as willing to be convinced by evidence as a judge or a naturalist is. The American war impressed Bismark profoundly. He studied it as a savant might study the working of some new combination in chemistry. Count Cavour on his deathbed several times impatiently groaned out, "How I wish some one could tell me now what this American civil war will bring forth!" The great, true statesman longed to learn the lesson which he well foresaw must come of such a struggle. He died too soon. Bismark, the only living statesman on the European continent worthy to be named in comparison with Cavour, had the advantage of learning the lesson. When the American war began he was a believer in the oligarchic principle of government and legislation: when it ended he was a believer in universal suffrage. On the principle of universal suffrage he founded the North-German Confederation, throwing over contemptuously the complicated, cumbrous system which prevailed in Prussia—a system which perhaps may be roughly described as one which applies to the choice of every parliamentary representative something like the political mechanism by which the President of the United States is elected. Bismark himself publicly declared his conviction that popular representation as exemplified in the United States was the only sure and permanent foundation on which the governing system of a great people could rest. It was a remarkable and significant thing that Bismark, who had so long been regarded by Englishmen as a living symbol of the most dogged and uncompromising toryism, should come to receive, as he did, the public and cordial thanks of the English Reform League (then the most radical organization in England, composed of men who regard John Bright as slow and conservative) for his practical and complete recognition of the fundamental principle of free government. I presume we may take Bismark's own word for it that he has learned his great lesson in the art of government from the teachings of the American war. The echo of Appomattox rolled along the Rhine, the Elbe, the Spree, and the Danube.

We quote these paragraphs from Mr. Tuckerman's paper on Nathaniel Hawthorne:—

There is one remarkable passage in these note-books which tells the whole story of Hawthorne's authorship, and tells it from his inmost heart: there is a great lesson to be thence learned, and a singular pathos and power involved therein. On one of his visits to the home of his childhood, just as prosperity began faintly to dawn upon his long and sequestered life-work, local associations, always strong in their appeal to his nature, seem to have inspired him to unwonted self-revelation; and he thus recorded his baffled zeal and self-reliant loyalty, so unconsciously indicative of rare natural gifts and an intensely reflective character:—"*Salem, Oct.* 4, 1840—*Union Street Family Mansion.* If ever I should have a biographer, he ought to mention this chamber in my memoirs. Here I sit in my old accustomed chair, where I used to sit in days gone by. Here I have written many tales—many that have been burned to ashes, many that doubtless deserved the same fate. This claims to be a haunted chamber, for thousands upon thousands of visions have appeared to me in it; and some few of them have become visible to the world because so much of my lonely youth was wasted here, and here my mind and character were formed; and here I have been glad and hopeful, and here I have been despondent; and here I sat a long, long time waiting for the world to know me, and sometimes wondering why it did not know me sooner, or whether it would ever know me at all—at least till I was in my grave, And sometimes it seemed as if I were already in the grave, with only life enough to be chilled and be numbed. But often I was happy—at least as happy as I then knew how to be or was aware of the possibility of being. By and by the world found me out in my lonely chamber, and called me forth—not, indeed, with a roar of acclamation, but rather with a still, small voice—and forth I went, and found nothing in the world I thought preferable to my old solitude till now. And now I begin to understand why I was imprisoned so many years in this lonely chamber, and why I could never break through the viewless bolts and bars; for if I had sooner made my escape into the world, I should have grown hard and rough, and been covered with earthly dust, and my heart might have become callous by rude encounters with the multitude. But living in solitude till the fulness of time was come, I still kept the dew of my youth and the freshness of my heart. I used to think I could imagine all passion, all feeling, all states of the heart and mind; but how little did I know! We are not endowed with real life, and all that seems real about us is but the thinnest substance of a dream till the heart be troubled: that touch creates us; then we begin to be; thenceforth we are beings of reality and inheritors of eternity."

This last conviction lies at the basis of all genuine productiveness in art—verbal, plastic, and pictorial—and fidelity thereto is a test of the integrity of genius. De Quincey has well defined the two great divisions of literature—that of power and that of knowledge; the former, being in its essence creative, implies an absolute inward experience of the condition and inspiration of original and genuine work; all earnest natures recognize the law and are not lured into factitious labor or ingenious imitation as a substitute for what must be born of personal emotion and imperative consciousness. These were traits which made Charlotte Bronte's few novels memorable; and her biographer tells us that "she thought every serious delineation of life onght to be the product of personal experience and observation—experience naturally occurring, and observation of a normal kind." "I have not accumulated since I published *Shirley*," she said. "What makes it needful for me to speak again? and till I do so, may God give me grace to be dumb." There are special temptations for an American author to evade this ethical condition—the demands of the immediate are so pertinacious, while vanity and gain conspire to compromise both fame and faculty. It is a rare distinction of Hawthorne that he was so true to himself in this regard.

The Music of Macbeth.

The *Macbeth* music which the play-bills always ascribe to Matthew Locke is without doubt of very respectable antiquity. If it be really the work of that composer, it must date from 1672, when Sir William Davenant produced his adaptation of *Macbeth* with "machines for the witches, dancing, and singing," at the theatre in Dorset Garden. Dr. Rimbault's edition of North's "Memoirs of Music" expressly states, however, that "the music of *Macbeth* now popularly known as Locke's, is the composition of Richard Leveridge, and was performed for the first time on the 25th of January, 1704; Locke's music, composed in the reign of Charles II, is entirely different." Yet even if this assertion be correct—and it is not confirmed by any account of a production of *Macbeth* in 1704 to be found in the elaborate "History of the Stage," in ten volumes, compiled by the Rev. Mr. Geneste from the collection of playbills in the British Museum—music that has endured from the early years of Queen Anne's reign may be fairly complimented on its longevity. Leveridge was the composer of the words and music of "The Roast Beef of England," and the music to the song of "To you who live at home at ease," and Gay's ballad of "Black-eyed Susan."

He was, moreover, a bass singer at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and when more than sixty years of age still thought so highly of his vocal powers that he offered, for a wager of a hundred guineas, to sing a bass song with any man in England. If he indeed composed new music for *Macbeth*, he yet, it seems clear, availed himself of the words Davenant had arranged for Locke, which were borrowed for the most part from a manuscript copy of Middleton's *Witch*. Davenant's mangled version of the spoken portions of *Macbeth* kept possession of the stage until 1744, when the tragedy was produced for Garrick "from the text of Shakespeare"—the music, whether Locke's or Leveridge's, being still retained, however. Indeed, the play has never but once been produced without its musical excrescence. This was some twenty years ago, under Mr. Phelps' excellent management at Sadler's Wells, when fidelity to Shakespeare amounted to a passion; the play was presented in its integrity, even to the restoration of "Lady Macduff" and her son, and literal compliance with the stage direction, "Enter 'Macduff' with 'Macbeth's' head on a pole"—the incident being found rather trying to the gravity of the spectators—not a note of music being heard throughout the performance from first to last. Nor did it seem that the omission occasioned much regret to the audience. Still, Mr. Phelps' laudable example was not followed by other managers, and stands alone in the stage-history of the play. When Mr. Charles Kean came to revive *Macbeth* after the ornate and elaborate fashion which distinguished his productions of Shakespeare at the Princess, Theatre, he was faithful to the old music, to the singing witches, soloists, and chorus, and Locke or Leveridge enjoyed his own again.

This somewhat servile fidelity to stage tradition is certainly curious enough, for it is not, of course, pretended that the *Macbeth* accompaniments are now held in much estimation by musical amateurs, are peculiarly Shakespearian, valuably descriptive or suggestive, or of any particular aid to the representation of the tragedy. The interpolated words of the songs are in many instances the merest nonsense, and the tunes, if of a catching and popular kind, still are seriously interruptive of the due progress of the events of the play. It may reasonably be held now that the composer's "improvements" have become exhausted by the prolonged duration of his tenure, and that he may forthwith be ejected from his occupancy. It is really time for "Macbeth" to run alone, and to speak for himself, unencumbered by the music of the time of Charles II or of Queen Anne.

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C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 4 19 mwslm

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1870.

On the petition of SADY D. BOYES, of Philadelphia, Pa., Administrator of BURRITT C. BOYES, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said BURRITT C. BOYES on the 22d day of July, 1856, for an improvement in Folding Guides for Sewing Machines, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of June next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 1st day of July next, and that said petition be heard on the 6th day of July next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL S. FISHER,
Commissioner of Patents.

4 6w3t

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Bridging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year.

Payments made in cash for all work done.

The work on the Graduation, Masonry, and Superstructure of Bridges will amount to about $200,000.

For all information as to the present condition of the work to be done, apply to

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Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:50 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Fremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Fremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

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MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

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6:45 A. M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:25 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
7:50 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER Sup't.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY! DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 15 mth

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 9 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45, and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINE

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, April 21, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1:20, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1¼, 2, 3, 3:20, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:30, 5:40, 6:40, 9, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9, and 10:50 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 4, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 6½, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6¾, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 7½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Morce's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9:05, and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1:15 and 9:20 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 9 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

11 1

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8:00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5:45 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(Saturdays only.)

Leave Philadelphia 8:00 A. M.

Leave Cape May 1:10 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Norchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 7:40 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 824 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:30 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The Democrats Anxious to Obtain the Negro Vote—The Fifth Ward Majority must be Kept Up—The Colored Vote to be Bought with Whisky—A Negro Rum-Mill Supported by the Fourth and Fifth Ward Democrats—The Fourth Ward Good for 700 Majority from our New Citizens—A Few Plain Facts, Etc. Etc. Etc.

Although a portion of the Democratic party are yet disposed to believe in the existence of slavery and refuse to acknowledge the fact of there having once occurred such a thing as a Rebellion and a Proclamation of Emancipation, yet the community must not infer that this "especial" wing controls the movements of the whole party. The young men of the now partly disorganized crew have for some time back been cogitating and working their small amount of brains to an alarming extent in endeavoring to devise some scheme by means of which the "black draught" could be made palatable to the sons of the Ould Sod, who so hate the "nagur," and who are of such incalculable service to the party in the way of fixing up naturalization frauds, etc.

The difficulty principally experienced was that the "bloody nagurs" do not take kindly to the Church of Rome, for if they did there would then be no trouble in arranging matters between the Hibernians and the Africans, or American Africans, the fact being patent to the former that whoever believes in the rule of Pio Nono is a saint, be he white or black.

The men who have ambitious designs at length determined to make a bold attempt, let the consequences be what they might, and the result was the "highly-colored speech" delivered some weeks ago before the then existing Democratic Association of Pennsylvania by "the O'Byrne."

As an innovation the affair for a time seemed to meet with favor, but at length murmurings began to fill the air, and the ambitious ones found that, to use a slang expression, "they had put their foot in it." The old members of the party, the men who declared the war a failure, and who shouted till hoarse, over every Rebel victory, swore they would never affiliate with the "haythuns," and would not give up their right to govern others as they would not themselves be governed. The "new leaders" in Africa were for a time nonplussed. They had brewed the storm and prepared no place of shelter, but at length a happy idea struck them.

In this little village resided an ancient and honorable son of Erin's Isle, whose fidelity to his party and whose love for the "nagur" had never hitherto been questioned—a man every old Democrat revered and looked up to as a scholar. This man, like all others, was susceptible of being flattered, and from this the "leaders" took their cue. The Bibliophilist was approached, and to him were painted scenes of a glorious future. A Cabinet position was his for the grasping, and all necessary effort on his part dwindled down to the mere matter of taking the "nagur" by the shoulder. The bait took; the old man was weak, and he who had once published an extensive volume proving that the "nagur" was a monkey, at once set about preparing a speech highly eulogizing the new voters. This was a victory, and when the orator dellvered his speech in the Wigwam the "new leaders" were happy.

But alas for human expectations! the rank and file would not give up their old hatred, and, in preference, allowed the ancient Democratic Association of Pennsylvania to sink into a dishonored grave. The "new leaders" were thus once more sent adrift without compass or rudder, but, being men of *some* brains, they managed to reach soundings, and once more began preparing for a new voyage.

The power that had hitherto proven most potent was whisky, and to whisky they once more determined to turn. The demon alcohol had heretofore purchased not only men's votes but men's souls, and as yet it had not lost its demoniacal spell. The plans were at once prepared and set in motion. The "new leaders" of course could not openly take part in such a *damnable* arrangement, but they had ready and willing coadjutors and to these was entrusted the work of buying the "new voters" at the price of their souls and even their very existence—with *rum*.

For years past, ever since boyhood, a negro named Nick Brown has been connected with the Fourth ward Democrats, has shared their joys and mingled in their sorrows. He had never been of any especial service, but was always willing to do whatever was allotted him. The coadjutors knew that Nick was sound, and they therefore approached him. Like Barkis, he was "willin'," and the game was soon arranged. The dwelling No. 608 Lombard street was rented, fitted up as a Gin Mill, andsome two weeks ago opened under the auspices of certain Democrats as the Colored Democratic headquarters of the Fifth ward.

Nick has since been happy, and has gathered around him a lot of the lowest of the colored men that infest the neighborhood. To these he doles out the "poison" freely, and then sends them out as Missionaries among their brethren. They circulate throughout the neighborhood, and endeavor to gain proselytes, but thus far they have met with rather meagre success. Nevertheless Nick keeps pouring out the fiery, damning liquid, and, flourishing his greenbacks (furnished by his backers), claims that the "mill" will work its ends, and secure a majority of 700 colored votes for the local Democratic ticket.

Last evening we paid a visit to the locality for the purpose of personal inspection. Turning into Lombard street from Sixth, almost the first object that met our view was a glass globe with the name "Nick Brown" painted on it in red. Proceeding further we fronted the establishment and found painted in red on frosted window panes the words "Lombard Street House by Nick Brown." Meeting a respectable colored gentleman we resolved to interview, him and here append the result:—

Reporter—Is there a Democratic Headquarters about here?

Colored Gentleman—Yes, that's the house, pointing to No. 608.

Reporter—Are large meetings held there?

Colored Gentleman—'Deed I don't know. I never darkened the door, and what's more I never will. Don't get me into no such place as that.

Reporter—Who keeps the place?

Colored Gentleman—(With an air of astonishment—Who keeps it? Why, Nick Brown.

Reporter—Is he an old tavern keeper?

Colored Gentleman—Never had a cent in his life until he was set up here by the Democrats of the Fourth ward.

Reporter—What is his character?

Colored Gentleman—'Deed I don't know. I know he has run with them "Moya" fellows ever since he was a boy; used to get up cock fights and dog fights and rat matches, and went where no other colored man dared go, some years ago.

Reporter—That does not show a very high character.

Colored Gentleman—Why the man never had no character. He has always been a low fellow, ready to do anything "them fellows" tell him, and now he has sold himself and is trying to get us to vote the Democratic ticket; but 'taint no use; he ain't doing himself any good, and he'll find when election day comes around that the men who have been drinking his whisky will vote against him. I know it. The colored man remembers how he has been treated some years ago. 'Dese fellows just go there and drink his whisky and den they'll turn against him, just like the colored men did down in "Souf Carolina" with Wade Hampton.

Reporter—Then you think he will not influence any votes?

Colored Gentleman—Oh yes, he'll influence some. You know you can buy some white men for a ham, or some potatoes or whisky, and so you can some colored men; but then they are too low to be called men. But you can't trust even them. I know one who told me dat a white man is going to buy him a horse and wagon and set him up in business, provided he works for the Democrats and gets colored votes. He is going to take the team, but he will go back on the man on election day.

Reporter—Has Brown any connections?

Colored Gentleman—No; his mother and brothers are all dead. Jim, who used to keep the trotting horses, died last fall.

Noticing one of Brown's patrons emerging from the place, we bade our loquacious friend good night, and followed after No. 2.

Accosting him, we held another interview, the substance of which we will give our readers:—

Reporter—Do you know Nick Brown?

Colored chap—Yes, just left him.

Reporter—What sort of a fellow is he?

Colored chap—Oh, he's a first-rate fellow; perfect gemmen, sociable, lively, and perfect gemmen.

Reporter—What sort of a place does he keep?

Colored chap—Oh, he keeps a first-rate place—good whisky, good ale—come around, I'll introduce ou to him.

Declining his polite invitation, we continued:—Do many of the boys go there?

Colored chap—Well, no, not yet; but then he's got lots of friends.

Reporter—How long has he been in business?

Colored Chap—About two weeks. The Fourth ward fellows set him up. He's got plenty of money now. Don't tend bar any more. Used to tend bar at Glenn's, Sixth and Chesnut streets; but he keeps a bar-tender now himself.

Reporter—Does he ever talk politics?

Colored Chap—Oh, yes, he's a good Democrat, 'cause the Democrats were always his friends. They always supported him and his brother Jim. Jim, you know, used to keep the Delmonico; his wife keeps it now.

Reporter—Does Nick let you have your "gin" free?

Colored Chap—Oh, yes; he always treats the boys. If there is nothing doing he'll say, "Come, boys, let's all be sociable and take a drink."

Reporter—Does that business pay?

Colored Chap—Oh, he makes his money off the white people. Why de first night he opened, a white man dat dey said was de "alderman" came dere wid some friends, and planked down $20 to treat the boys, and a lot of white men with him threw down $10 and $5, and dere was any quantity of money. We just sat dere and drank and played cards all night. I heard one of de white men say, "Go ahead, Nick, we'll take care of you; you can have a $1000 at an hour's notice if you want to use it."

Oh, Nick's got good friends; dem backers of his keep him all right. Why de oder night some fellow fired a pistol ball right thro de window; if Nick had been behind de bar it would have killed him. Well, de word was taken to de Moya's ball, and in a little while four carriage loads of fellows come down; one of dem, I think his name's Mellon, a fellow what keeps carriages at Sixth and Chesnut himself; well, he said he would kill anybody who interfered with Nick. Den whenever dere is a row these white men are always on hand.

Reporter—Where does Nick come from?

Colored Chap—He was raised in New Bedford street; he's a copper-colored, good-looking chap, about twenty-five years of age, and got hair as straight as any white man. He lives down in Carpenter street amongst the Moya boys, and has always went with them. He's a bully fellow for cock-fighting or dog-fighting, and is well liked by dem Fourth ward fellows. He never used to have any money before, but since de Democrats have set him up he's got plenty. I tell you what, he shows plenty of greenbacks, $100 at a time. His friends say they'll take care of him.

Reporter—What do you people think of his working for the Democrats?

Colored Chap—Oh, I don't know. Dese oder fellows (tavern keepers) around here don't like him, nor dey won't have nothing to do with him. One of dem put a piece in the paper about him."

The following is the "piece" referred to:—

☞ PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 17, 1870.—To the Inquiring Public. The undersigned, for the gratification of his patrons and the public in general, respectfully informs them that the business heretofore conducted by the late JAMES BROWN, at No. 627 LOMBARD Street, known as the Delmonico House, is now under his personal supervision, and that taking sides on any political question has never been thought of for a moment. The character of my patrons is an ample guarantee of what is here stated.

FRANCIS PITTY,
Superintendent for Mrs. James Brown,
Delmonico House,
No. 627 LOMBARD Street.

Dad Cornelius and all dem fellows don't like him.

Reporter—Has he many colored friends?

Colored Chap—Well, I don't know. Most of his customers are white, but dem colored fellows come dropping in now and then.

Reporter—Do you think he'll make many votes?

Colored Chap—Well I don't know; de boys like dere whisky, and Nick says dat he's going to vote the Democratic ticket, whole hog.

Reporter—Does he give you whisky free to get your votes?

Colored Chap—Certainly he does; he tells us all to vote de Democratic ticket.

Reporter—Well, what do you intend to do?

Colored Chap—Well, I don't know; I've lived around yere nigh onto fifty-four years, and I don't see much difference. I haven't made up my mind yet which way I'll vote.

Reporter—Have you ever seen any one called McMullin in Nick's?

Colored Chap—De fellow what I told you about that spent de $20, dey said he was de Alderman. I don't know him, but den Nick and him's pretty thick.

At this juncture our colored informant commenced pressing us to go around and see Nick, and find out all about it, but we declined, and were forced, in order to become cleared of his importunities, to give him a stamp to go treat himself with.

MODEL POLICEMEN.

Two of these Worthies Before Justice Beitler—One Allows a Prisoner to Escape and the Other Assaults a Citizen.

This morning Policemen Bernard Hogg and Charles Rourke, of the Sixth district, were before Alderman Beitler, the former on a charge of voluntarily allowing a prisoner to escape, and the latter on a charge of threatening and assaulting a citizen.

Samuel Beatty testified that he lived in Aspen street, above Chesnut, and his business was that of a carter; his office was on Twenty-second street, between Market and Chesnut; this building was broken into on Sunday evening, by forcing the rear window; he was informed of the occurrence, and went and called Policeman Hogg; they went to the office and found a man coming out of the front window; witness took hold of the fellow and handed him to the policeman; witness went through the place and discovered the other thieves had jumped the fence; returned to pavement and found Policeman Hogg walking up and down alone; asked policeman what had become of the prisoner, and he replied he had let him go, to go to witness' assistance; witness had said that there was no necessity for that, and demanded again what had become of the prisoner; policeman replied, "He broke away from me." Witness further testified that Policeman Charles Rourke came to the office on Monday morning, and after looking through the place said, "If anybody has done this business, it was yourself;" witness said he didn't want any such remark as that, and ordered Rourke out of the office; Rourke challenged witness to go to Arch street wharf and fight it out; witness did not want to do that, when Rourke pulled off his coat and dared Beatty to come to the pavement, and threatened to put a head on him; Rourke went out, and in a few minutes struck Beatty two or three times.

Hogg made a statement admitting the charge against him and stated, in extenuation of the offense, that the prisoner broke away from him.

Rourke was represented by counsel and waived further hearing.

The Alderman heard several other witnesses, after which he concluded to hold Hogg in $1500 and Rourke in $700 bail.

ROBBERY OF A TAILOR STORE.—On Sunday morning the tailor store of James Campbell, on Second street, below Pine, was entered by thieves, and robbed of cloths and cassimeres to the value of three thousand dollars. An entrance was effected by prying open a back shutter. The robbery was reported to Detectives Taggart and Smith, who recovered all the stolen property in the house of George Baker, No. 125 Lombard street,

ROBBERY.—At an early hour this morning an entrance was effected into the residence of Mr. John Keller, No. 404 S. Sixth street, and jewelry to the value of $60 was carried off. The thieves were frightened off, as they left behind them a lot of clothing which they had packed up for removal. A ladder was used to reach the second story window, which was forced open.

INSURANCE PATROL REPORT.—Captain McCusker, of the Insurance Patrol, reports having attended fifty-six fires during the month of March. He says that twenty-four of the fires were accidental, five through carelessness, five from unknown causes, two from matches, incendiary nine, supposed incendiary six, sparks from chimney four, spontaneous one.

POCKET PICKING ON EIGHTH STREET.—Susan Kohler, residing at No. 316 New Market street, had her pocket picked of a book containing ten dollars, on Eighth street, between Arch and Market, some days since. Agnes Neuman, residing in the same house, was relieved of a pocket-book containing eighteen dollars on the 18th of this month.

THE PARK CARRIAGES.—Mr. Gus. Reimer will commence running the park carriages to George's Hill this afternoon. They will start from Willow Grove. The fare is fifty cents for the round trip. When the roads are in good order the carriages will run to Belmont Cottage; fare for the round trip, sixty cents.

FINED.—John Frames (colored) was driving through the Fifth District with a load of hay yesterday. By bad management he drove into and demolished a lamp-post, for which he was fined by Alderman Morrow.

MAD DOGS.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon officer Brierly shot a mad dog, which ran into Wyeth's drug store, on Walnut street, above Broad. Sergeant Lynch shot a mad dog yesterday at Ninth and Walnut streets.

FOUND DEAD.—Mary Miller, a Bedford street denizen, was found dead in a cell at the Seventeenth District Police Station this morning.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE DOMINION.

News from the Red River.

OTTAWA, April 20.—In the Senate the Commissioner on the Northwest Territory, Dr. Schultz, a Canadian, who lately escaped from Fort Garry, was examined at considerable length in regard to the climate, resources, etc., of the Red River Territory. The Doctor said it was a wonder that any emigrants could be induced to remain here while such fine territory was available at Fort Garry. He described the Indians as friendly in the country between Red River and Lake Superior.

He reports that the new terms which Riel has instructed the rebel delegates to demand from the Canadian Government were that the local force should be maintained by the Dominion Government, and that no regular troops or Canadian troops should be introduced into the territory. It is stated that the Imperial Government will send a vessel with troops for Red River by way of Hudson Bay, the vessel to reach Fort York about the first of July.

He stated that the Canadian Government has paid over the three million pounds agreed upon as payment to the Hudson Bay Company in surrender of their title. Payment is necessarily a preliminary step to actual commencement of forcible proceedings in the northwest.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 10.

Hon. James Brown

died yesterday at St. Stephens, from effects of wounds in his throat inflicted by himself during a fit of temporarity insantty.

Unfounded Report.

The report of the safety of the pilot boat John Miller proves untrue. Portions of the wreck have been picked up in the Bay, which leaves but little doubt of her fate. All hands probably perished.

FROM CUBA.

Proclamations of General Valmaseda.

HAVANA, April 20.—Gen. Valmaseda has issued two proclamations announcing the entrance of insurgent forces, commanded by Modesto Diaz, into the Bayamo district, after a fight in Canto Abaja. The insurgents attacked, captured, and burnt Capitania Del Horno, after a severe engagement, during which 35 volunteers and 40 insurgents are reported to have been killed. The Spanish wounded escaped miraculously. Six Spanish battalions are pursuing the insurgents, to prevent them entering Sierra. Another body of insurgents is operating this side of Canto.

The steamer Missouri arrived this morning from New York.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Bids for Gold.

NEW YORK, April 20.—At the Sub-Treasury to-day $3,470,000 of gold was bid for at 112 to 113·47.

Latest European Quotations.

LONDON, April 20—Evening.—Consols for money closed at 94¼; for account, 94⅜. Bonds of 1862, 88⅛; of 1865, 87⅜; of 1867, 89⅛; 10-40s, 86. Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 113⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 27⅝.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛@11⅜d. Sales 12,000 bales, including 3000 bales for speculation and exports. Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. 1d. Linseed oil, 34s.

LONDON, March 20—Evening.—Tallow easier, 44s. 6d. Linseed oil dull.

ANTWERP, April 20.—Petroleum opened firm at 50¾f.

Ship News.

BREST, April 20.—Arrived, steamship Bellona, from New York.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—George Brifold was arrested at Second and Chesnut streets yesterday for cruelly beating a horse. He was taken before Alderman Colgan, who held him to bail to answer.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

CROQUET.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
CROQUET,
16 different kinds from $4 per set up,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
mwsp No. 913 ARCH Street.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Owners of Gas Apparatus and other property now in our possession are hereby notified to pay charges and remove the same. Otherwise they will be sold to cover expenses.
BUZBY & CO.,
4 16 12t* Nos. 931 and 933 MARKET Street.

CARPETINGS, ETC.
ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.
CARPETINGS.
New Styles at the Reduced Rates
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

MEDICAL
THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES ARE THE FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS OF THE
New York Medical University.
Reliable Remedies of a high Scientific character, designed for the cure of all diseases,
PREPARED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.
The University Medicines are prepared in consonance with the views of a number of distinguished living American Physicians, who believe that the time is come when educated Physicians should arise and make a decisive effort to overthrow the health-destroying system of Quackery prevailing in every town and city, and substitute SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE REMEDIALS, in place of the worthless or dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country.
These remedies are prepared by the newly discovered Chemical process of Professor Scott, termed STEAM FILTRATION, by which the entire Active Principle of any herb, drug, or chemical is thoroughly extracted, and its curative properties increased a hundred fold over those made in the ordinary manner.
They are standard, most of the ingredients constituting them having been used by the physicians of the University, in their private practice, for more than twenty years.
Although but recently brought before the public in their present form as FIRESIDE REMEDIES, they are rapidly superseding the old poisons, Patent Medicines and Nauseous Drugs.
They are taken in small doses.
They are pleasant to the taste.
Their effects are almost instantaneous.
They are harmless to all.
We have no one CURE ALL for all diseases, but a regular system of Remedies for each distinct class of maladies.
A list of our Remedies and a valuable Medical Book sent free to any address.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH:
Corner of SEVENTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
ADVICE FREE.
3 28 1mrp JOSEPH C. HARROLD.

NATURE'S GIFTS,
SCIENTIFICALLY DEVELOPED.
As mankind, from indiscretion or other causes, has been doomed to suffer from disease, so also has remedy for disease been provided. Our hills and valleys abound with roots and herbs, which if scientifically prepared and compounded, will restore health and vigor to the invalid. To find such a remedy we should seek one that has stood the test of age.
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
A
Sure Cure for Liver Complaint,
Sure Cure for Dyspepsia,
Sure Cure for Debility,
Sure Cure for Jaundice,
Sure Cure for Marasmus,
And all affections arising from weakness or want of action in the Liver or Digestive Organs. The great remedy for
IMPURE BLOOD,
And all diseases arising from it. The great preventive
FEVER AND AGUE.
It is an impossibility for any one to have Fever and Ague if they will use a few bottles of this remedy each spring and fall.
$100 $100 $100
Will be given for any case of this disease that occurs to any one that uses the Bitters or Tonic as a preventive.
Those who have the Fever and Ague will find, after the chills have stopped, that by using a few bottles of the Bitters or Tonic, that the disease will not return.
These remedies will rebuild their Constitution faster than any other known remedy.
The remedies were placed before the public thirty years ago, with all the prejudices of so-called "patent medicine" operating against them, but gradually their virtues became known, and now, to-day, they stand at the head of all preparations of their class, with the indorsement of eminent judges, lawyers, clergymen, and physicians.
Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.
H
Constipation,
Flatulence,
Inward Piles,
Fulness of Blood to the Head,
Acidity of the Stomach,
Nausea,
Heartburn,
Disgust for Food,
Fulness or Weight in the Stomach,
Sour Eructations,
Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach,
Swimming of the Head,
Hurried or Difficult Breathing,
Fluttering at the Heart,
Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture,
Dimness of Vision,
Dots or Webs before the Sight,
Dull Pain in the Head,
Deficiency of Perspiration,
Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes,
Pain in the Side,
Back,
Chest,
Limbs, etc.
Sudden flushes of Heat,
Burning in the Flesh,
Constant imagining of Evil,
and Great Depression of Spirits.
All indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.
O
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
Is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany; all the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of this Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters; hence it is free from all the objections incident to the use of a liquor preparation.
O
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC
Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Oranges, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required.
TESTIMONY
Like the following was never before offered in behalf any medicinal preparation:—
HON. G. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. writes:—
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases
F
of debility and want of nervous action in the system.
Yours, truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD
HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1866.
I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.
Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.
HON. GEO. SHARSWOOD,
Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.
I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German
L
Bitters is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost immediately.
GEORGE SHARSWOOD.
HON. WM. F. ROGERS,
Mayor of the city of Buffalo, N. Y.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 2', 1869.
I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in
A
my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects.
WM. F. ROGERS.
HON. JAMES M. WOOD,
Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.
I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with dys-
N
pepsia. I had the dyspepsia so badly that it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure.
JAS. M. WOOD.
JOHN EUTERMARKS, ESQ.,
Law Partner of Judge Maynard, Williamsport, Pa.
This is to certify that I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters" for dyspepsia, and found it an invaluable remedy.
CAUTION.
Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrap-
D
per of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.
Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store,
NO. 631 ARCH STRRET,
Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,
FORMERLY C. M. JACKSON & CO.
PRICES.
Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle.....$1'00
Hoofland's German Bitters, half dozen.....5'00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles 1'50
per bottle, or half a dozen for.....7'50
Do not forget to examine well the article you buy in order to get the genuine.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS and Dealers in Medicines everywhere. 4 16 sw6ptf

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Senate Corruption Investigation.

The Officers of the Iroquois.

Items of Western News.

The "Thunderer" on America.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

J. Hale Sypher,

member of Congress from the First Louisiana district, was sworn in to-day after a most determined fight on the part of the Democracy. Sypher had only five majority.

Secretary Boutwell.

was in consultation with the Ways and Means Committee to-day on the Funding bill. The committee decided not to report until the tariff is out of the way.

The Georgia Investigation.

The Senate Judiciary Committee examined three witnesses to-day in the Georgia investigation, Judge Avery and his brother, of Georgia, and a man named Pillsbury. It turns out that a hundred thousand dollars' worth of railroad bonds were sent to Governor Bullock from Georgia, to be sent to New York for negotiation. It is believed that the report of a corruption fund being used to defeat the Bingham amendment grew out of this.

The Georgia Bill in the House.

The Senate amendments to the Georgia bill are just received in the House.

Mr. Butler moved to take the bill from the Speaker's table and refer it to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Bingham objected, and the bill and amendments lie on the Speaker's table.

The Iroquois' Officers.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The following officers of the United States steamer Iroquois have been detached and will wait orders:—Commander Richard Law; Lieutenant Commander Nicoll Ludlow; Surgeon Thomas W. Leach; First Assistant Engineer H. B. Nones; Second Assistant W. W. Heaton.

The following are detached from the Iroquois and ordered for examination for promotion:—Lieutenant John McGowan; Masters George A. Bicknell, H. R. Wilson, and W. H. Emory; Ensigns John F. Meigs, F. Mivise, and H. G. O. Colby; Midshipmen Duncan, Kennedy, Huntingdon, Smith, William Barnett, and George W. Tyler.

Paymaster A. D. Bache is detached from the Iroquois and ordered to settle his accounts.

FROM NEW YORK.

Murderer Sentenced.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Perry, the murderer of Thomas Hayes, was sentenced by Judge Barnard to imprisonment for life. Perry's wife and children were in court, and burst into tears at the announcement.

The McFarland Trial.

Frank B. Gallagher, artist, testified that Richardson and Mrs. McFarland had been at his studio together.

Counsel for the defense offered as evidence numerous papers showing the property of McFarland and Richardson, the high character of the former, and recommendations he had received as a man of integrity from such men as Greeley, Edwin M. Stanton, Samuel Sinclair, Salmon P. Chase, Mr. McElrath, and others; but the Court excluded most of them.

Albert R. Matthews, stable proprietor, testified—Sent carriages to Winter Garden, and once to New Haven Railroad, ordered by Richardson.

After some further business of an unimportant character the Court adjourned on account of the indisposition of the Recorder.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	36⅝
Con. Stock.....	92⅛	Western Union Tele	32⅝
do. scrip.....	89⅜	Toledo & Wabash R.	50
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	24⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	59¾
Ph. and Rea. R.....	99⅛	Mil. &St. Paul R. pref.	73¾
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	85⅞	Adams Express.....	60¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	98⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co....	19⅝
Chi. and N. W. com..	73¼	United States.....	42¾
Chi. and N. W. pref..	84½	Tennessee 6s, new.	64¾
Chi. and R. I. R.....	116⅛	Gold...	113⅝
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	92½	Market dull.	

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 113⅜. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 110½; do. 1865 do., 111⅜; do. do. new, 109⅝; do. 1867, 110; do. 1868, 110⅛; 10-40s, 106⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 92⅜; Canton Co., 69; Cumberland preferred, 32½; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 93¾; Erie, 24⅝; Reading, 99½; Adams Express, 60¾; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 88⅝; Illinois Central, 139¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 116¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 32⅛.

FROM EUROPE.

Freedom of the Press.

PARIS, April 20.—The trial of Barbeuet, director of Henri Rochefort's journal, the *Marseillaise*, has been concluded. His offense was the publication in the journal of a congratulatory address from the workmen of Lyons to the workmen of La Creuzot. He was convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment and to pay a fine of 4000 francs.

The "Times" on American Affairs.

LONDON, April 20.—The *Times* this morning had a leading article on American affairs. It affirms that the American political system is faulty, but free trade is gaining rapidly. The courage of protectionists begins to fail, as is shown in the cool reception that has met the President's advocacy of protection to American shipping. Other proofs are cited in support of these statements.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Chickasaw Jockey Club.

MEMPHIS, April 20.—The spring meeting of the Chickasaw Jockey Club, which commences next Tuesday, promises to be very fine. The following stables have already arrived:—Jennings, Cheatham's, Hayes', Chapello's, Coulsk's, Niell's, Paul's, and Jackson & Hill's, including many well-known horses. Other stables are coming.

Colonel Yerger out on Bail.

MEMPHIS, April 20.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson special says the argument was heard last evening by Chief Justice Shackelford on the application of E. M. Yerger for bail, which was granted, the amount fixed being $15,000. Yerger is now at home for the first time since June last.

FROM THE WEST.

The Berry False Imprisonment Case.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—The case of Joseph A. Berry against General Bacon Montgomery and others for $50,000 damages, for false imprisonment and the destruction of plaintiff's newspaper office, in 1866, by the State militia, for alleged disloyal publications, was decided yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. The jury returned a verdict against Montgomery, assessing $50 damages, and finding the other defendants not guilty.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh V R n bds		25 sh Read R...ls.	49¼
Cp....	96⅛	200 do...ls.s60.	49⅝
$1000 Stm & E 7s....	96½	100 do..rg&in.	49¼
$1000 Phil & E 7s....	89⅞	100 do.....s10.	49¾
6 sh Minehill R..	53¾	500 do.....ls.	49⅝
25 sh E Penna R...	58¾	100 do....b20.	49⅝
50 do.....2d.	58¾	400 do.ls.s30wn.	49¾
50 sh Leh V R...ls.	55⅞	100 do....b60.	49⅝
14 do.....	55⅞	7 sh Cam & A R.	119¼

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New.	102¾	17 sh Lit Sch R.s5.	43½
$100 do. .....c.	102½	2 sh Leh V R.....	55¾
11 sh Penna R....	58¾	10 sh Phil & T R.	118
25 sh 13th & 15th St	22	2 sh C & Am R....	119¼

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 25 wfm1 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FOURTH EDITION

Full Text of the Georgia Bill.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Advices from the Dominion.

Steamer Wrecked in the Ice.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Great Storm at Buenos Ayres.

LISBON, April 20.—Later advices from the Argentine Republic contain more particulars of a frightful storm which occurred at the city of Buenos Ayres on the 9th of March. The wind blew a hurricane and the water in the Rio de la Plata rose so high as to flood a great portion of the city. So sudden was the overflow that men and horses were drowned in the streets and many people barely escaped with their lives.

A great number of buildings were undermined which were subsequently broken down and entirely destroyed by the weight of goods in them. Ships were driven ashore, and wrecked or sunk at their anchorage. Many sailors were drowned. The damage was immense.

The French Labor Strikes.

PARIS, April 20.—The long threatened strikes have begun in earnest. The foundrymen and moniders, about 15,000 strong, struck to-day, as did also the tailors, and the house painters are expected to strike to-morrow.

Latest Quotations.

FRANKFORT, April 20.—U. S. Five-twenties opened firm at 95½@95¼.

PARIS, April 20.—The Bourse closed firm at 74f. 72c.

HAVRE, April 20.—Cotton opened quiet.

BREMEN, April 20.—Petroleum opened flat.

HAMBURG, April 20.—Petroleum opened firmer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Bill in Full.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The following is the Georgia bill as it passed the Senate at an early hour this morning:—

An Act Relating to the State of Georgia.

Whereas, Great irregularities have been practised in the organization of the Legislature in the State of Georgia, both in its first organization and in the expulsion of certain members as well, also as in its reorganization since the act of December last; therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the existing government in the State of Georgia is hereby declared to be provisional, and the same shall continue subject to the provision of the acts of Congress of March 2, 1867, and March 23, 1867, and of July 19, 1867, until the admission of said State by law to representation in Congress; and for this purpose the State of Georgia shall constitute the Third Military District.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That in accordance with the provisions of and under the powers and limitations provided in said acts, an election shall be held in said State, commencing on the 15th of November, 1870, and continuing as the President may designate, for all the members of the General Assembly of said State provided for in the Constitution of said State adopted by its convention on the 11th day of March, 1868, at which election all persons who by said Constitution are electors shall be entitled to vote, and said General Assembly so elected shall assemble at the capital of said State on Tuesday, the 13th day of December, 1870, and organize preparatory to the admission of the State to representation in Congress; and the powers and functions of the members of the existing General Assembly shall cease and determine on the said 13th day of December, 1870.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall appear to the President, from an application by the Legislature of any State or by the Governor of such State, when the Legislature cannot be convened, that domestic violence prevails in any city, county, or municipal organization in such State, that cannot be suppressed by the loyal authorities, it shall be the duty of the President to suppress such domestic violence, and for that purpose he is hereby authorized to employ the military force of the United States, and any portion of the militia of any State he may deem necessary, and to exercise all such powers and inflict such punishment as may by the laws or the rules and articles of war be exercised or